

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

## EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Monday, March 8, 1909.

### Reaching the Country Places

THE AUTOMOBILE SHOW is with us again and the "honk, honk," and whirl of passing machines are abroad in Boston as never before. The days of experiment are largely past in this modern means of locomotion, and the tests of endurance show the automobile to be a machine of precision, which can be relied upon not only to go, but to return the same day. Formerly there were city dwellers who never saw the green fields

or the growing grain, except when represented in pictures or on theater scenery. Through the ministry of the trolley car excursions into the country places have become habitual with the masses. During the bicycle craze the country was invaded by those to whom its beauties represented a new world. At that time the makers of millinery mourned, and the barkers for places of amusement barked in vain, for the bicycle rider dressed simply and found amusement in exploring the parks and the winding forest ways. But after the day of exploration was over how difficult was the return, since each one had to be his own motor.

When the automobile appeared it met the need, for the members of a party could find plenty to do in reconstructing the machinery, mending tires, while those who did not care for exertion could enjoy the speed of movement. So we are able to reach the country places, and carry with us provision for our protection from sudden changes of the weather or recurrent hunger; and with all these burdens carried there is no additional labor added. Moreover, friends can go in groups as they used to go driving, and there need be no worry over weary horses on the return trip.

Many of the bicycle explorers were introduced to the beauties of the country, and became so enamored with the trees and the wide fields and the flowers, that they became country residents. To a much greater extent are automobilists turning to the country for residence, because in the automobile they have the means for transport back and forth to business or the other opportunities of the city. Those who have so chosen will agree with the words of that lover of nature who said:

The fields are lovelier than paved streets, and the great forest than walls of brick. In the country is the idea of home. There you see the rising and setting sun; you become acquainted with the stars and clouds. The constellations are your friends. Every field is a picture, a landscape; every landscape a poem; every flower a tender thought, and every forest a fairyland.

WHEN the argument is advanced that women suffer because of changed industrial conditions, and that therefore they should be given the ballot in order that they may gain control over the conditions in which they are vitally interested, the listener is tempted to ask if it has been found that man has been able to control his unpleasant labor conditions with the ballot. Like education, the vote is urged as a panacea, but neither learning nor voting will end the industrial struggle unless the education tends to give a complete understanding of the brotherhood of man.

THE recent debate on the budget in the Russian Douma has drawn attention once again to the extraordinary strength of the financial position of the Czar's government. There is no country in Europe about whose financial condition more absolutely contradictory statements are more frequently made, with more complete assurance. Thirty years ago, at the time of the war with Turkey, English business men were in the habit of expressing the gravest doubts as to the possibility of Russia maintaining her financial equilibrium. Only a few years ago, during the Japanese war, the holders of Russian bonds in France went through a period of something approaching panic on a similar account. The credit of Russia was probably never at a lower ebb than during the last months of that war, and yet it is probably a fact that the country was never financially healthier than at that very time. She declared that her gold reserve was unimpaired, and that her war fund had not been drawn on. When her statements were questioned, she opened her vaults and exhibited their contents, and still the world doubted, and even the French rentier was disinclined to advance her another franc. The war came to an end, but the interest on the Russian bonds did not. And today the minister for finance is able to assure the deputies that the gold reserve exceeds the colossal sum of 1,200,000,000 roubles (\$600,000,000), while the gold surplus amounts to 480,000,000 roubles (\$240,000,000), in proof of the fact that the stability of the national finances is as great as before the war and the internal disturbances.

The fact is that it is extremely doubtful whether any power, including Russia herself, has, approximately even, the faintest conception of what the wealth and resources of Russia really amount to, and as yet these resources are almost undeveloped. When the scheme for connecting the Baltic with the Black sea and the Caspian, by linking the water system by means of canals, is carried out, as it some day will be, and the mineral districts are opened up, the truth will begin to be appreciated. That day is, perhaps, not so far off as is commonly supposed.

### Mr. Schwab as an Optimist

his native land he feels constrained to declare:

As for the future of steel in this country, I am the greatest optimist in the world. The industrial possibilities of our land are boundless. I believe that the steel production of the country will be doubled in the next ten years. . . . I also think it is only natural that lower prices for steel will lead to a lower scale of wages.

If the outlook for steel in this country is all that he says it is, it should be bright for all of those, even to the humblest, who have to do with the production of steel. Lower prices, no doubt, will lessen

the profits on individual contracts, but if the contracts are to be increased in number—if, as Mr. Schwab declares, the production of steel is to be doubled in the next ten years—the aggregate profits of the mill operators will be increased rather than diminished, and they should be able, and willing, to pay higher, rather than lower, wages.

This, at all events, is what we should look forward to, what Mr. Schwab and all steel magnates should look forward to, and be prepared for. A one-sided prosperity, a prosperity which booms business for the steel manufacturer and lowers wages for the steel worker, is no prosperity. It is simply an evil condition and one to be destroyed.

MR. HARRIMAN denies that he intends to talk before the Texas Legislature. The important fact remains, however, that the Texas Legislature is willing to give him a patient and a respectful hearing, which would go to prove that the octopus is not feared in the Lone Star state now as it used to be.

### Rapid Transit Problem

ALL PROBLEMS weaken into insignificance before the rapid transit problem of great cities. It was not recognized until comparatively recently what complications the skyscraper was developing; but in due time it was remarked that there must be a limit to the skyward growth of business blocks other than the limit of mechanics—to which there seems no limit—unless commensurate expansion in rapid transit is maintained. It is becoming physically impossible to transfer the numbers of people working in a business section to their suburban homes. But instead of curtailing building operations, city councils and legislatures block the extension of transit facilities. Thus a problem is daily complicated and men and women in modern cities are made to suffer great inconvenience.

In New York city the situation grows worse with great rapidity. There is something almost staggering in the idea that two thirds more than all the people in the United States seeking steam-car transportation are seeking street-car transportation annually in that city. The subway was opened in New York four years ago, and a year ago it was extended under the East river to Brooklyn. Subway passengers have increased in numbers 104,000,000 a year, and in that time no other subways have been built in Manhattan. The elevated roads cannot be extended and the surface lines are in a state of bankruptcy. Relief seems to be far off, but something will have to be done or the people must camp out in their offices.

Certain measures have been proposed to the public service commission of New York from the owners of the Hudson tunnels which carry passengers from Hoboken to and up Sixth avenue in New York city and will ultimately connect all the railway terminals in Jersey with Manhattan. But it is possible to conceive that even though these tunnels are permitted to extend from lower New York and the North river to Forty-second street, connecting with the New York Central terminal and also relieving the Sixth avenue shopping district, there will still be the ever increasing concentration of business which is expected to make New York surpass London in population in the next decade. Shall the cities of today become catacombed like Rome of old? If that is going to be ultimately necessary it seems as though legislatures should not too long impede their construction. A modern London or New York torn up for a subway brings working conditions almost to the limit of endurance.

MEXICAN admirers of the former President sent a handsomely carved big stick to him through the El Paso custom house, where it was delayed in transmission, perhaps through the blunder of some official who did not recognize it as perishable merchandise.

ONE member of the Worcester school committee is sensitive about what he considers reflections on different races who speak broken English. He takes exception to examples that appear in the new school reader. Good humor may rescue the Worcester committee from taking the matter too seriously.

THE TENNESSEE state senators who ran away to Kentucky to break a quorum have returned and were given about the kind of a reception most runaway boys are greeted with when they reach home.

THE daylight saving bill passed its second reading, on Friday, in the House of Commons, by 139 votes to 94. This means that, in ordinary circumstances, the success of the bill is assured, and the country will be given the opportunity of testing the new scheme in the only satisfactory way—that is, by means of practical experience. The scope of the present bill is distinctly limited, but it is probably as well that the alteration should be made gradually. If it is successful the hours can easily be extended; if it should prove unworkable the least possible disorganization will have taken place. As the bill is at present drafted the clock will be put forward twenty minutes on each of the four successive Sundays in April, and put back, in a similar way, on the four Sundays in September. This will give an increase of eighty minutes daylight to the working day, during the four longest of the summer months, and of some twenty to eighty minutes during the next two longest.

At first sight it might seem that the people of the United Kingdom were about to engage in a huge game of "pretending," and were going to crawl through their various looking-glasses after the manner of Alice. As a matter of fact that is not quite so. The bill is necessary to maintain a uniformity of time throughout the kingdom. If half the railway companies altered their clocks, and the other half did not; if nobody ever knew whether his neighbor called it one o'clock or two, the disorganization of public life would be complete. The first object of the new act is to avoid this. The second is to add to the hours of recreation of those who are working all day. Very few employees will have the slightest objection to going to their work an hour earlier during the long summer mornings in order to get home an hour earlier, and add that hour to their time for recreation; while when the winter weather and the dark mornings begin, they will revert to their old hours. To every one, with perhaps one possible exception, the new scheme must seem an admirably wise and practical one. The exception is the lighting companies which, it is declared, will be seriously crippled by the new arrangement. No doubt the loss of the expenditure of an hour's gas or electricity every day for six months of the year will be a serious matter for the companies to face. The country, however, does not exist to earn dividends for the lighting companies. It

### The Daylight Saving Bill

realizes, none the less, that absolute fairness is requisite in dealing with those companies. If, therefore, their scale of charges is based on a time-table which is about to be changed, nothing is easier than to revise the scale. There is in any case no chance of the discontented going out into the streets with the cry of the eighteenth-century crowds, when Henry Pelham reformed the calendar, "Give us back our eleven days." The world has advanced since then.

WHILE the opposition press in Canada is by no means convinced with regard to the success of public ownership of the telephones in the province of Manitoba, but, on the contrary, is inclined to be cynical, the best it can do at present is to accept at its face value the statement made with reference to the result of the experiment to date. This statement is, in part, a history of the movement which has led Manitoba little by little into a project which may have important economic as well as political results in the future.

Negotiations were started, it seems, between the provincial government and the Bell Telephone Company in 1907 for the purchase of all the lines, exchanges and franchises. Finally \$3,000,000 was the price agreed upon and paid. It is now claimed that after twelve months of operation under government ownership a surplus of \$380,001.10 can be shown after deducting the cost of the construction of 1468 miles of long distance lines and twenty-nine new exchanges for 2158 subscribers. To this is added the striking announcement: "So satisfactory has been the showing made under government ownership that a reduction varying from 25 to 50 per cent will be announced within the next few days."

Alberta has also been able, it is said, to make a satisfactory showing of the net earnings of government telephones in that province, and now British Columbia is on the verge of entering upon a similar enterprise. If the British Columbia Legislature shall pass a bill for the absorption of the privately owned telephones in that province, the Bell Telephone Company will cease to exist in western Canada. Of course, in view of what has occurred already, the company would prefer to dispose of the remnant of its lines.

Before there can be very widespread exultation upon the part of advocates of public ownership in this connection it must be shown that all legitimate expenses are being charged against the telephone systems in Manitoba and Alberta. Public ownership has been made to appear profitable before by drawing upon the government for supplies and paying nothing to the government for privileges or accommodations. A privately conducted corporation must compensate some one for everything it gets, and it is not considered solvent until it is able to pay interest on its capital after meeting all of its running expenses.

There will be a natural curiosity in this country as well as in the Dominion to learn just how the relationship between the government owned telephone system and the government itself is maintained, and we may trust the opposition Canadian press to find out all about it, and to make its discoveries public.

A GREAT DEAL of irritation would be avoided if those who desire to hold meetings on the State House steps were allowed to do so. As a rule, they are the people who would not care to hold meetings there after they found that there was no objection.

### Now for Revision of the Tariff

IN HIS inaugural address President Taft not only gave the subject precedence over all others, save one—that of taking measures looking to the reestablishment of stability and confidence in business—but he pronounced the question of tariff revision "a matter of most pressing importance." Since the delivery of his address he has given the ways and means committee assurance that his interest in tariff revision is very deep and as further proof of this he has been prompt in calling an extra session of Congress, to begin on the 15th of this month, for the purpose, as he had already stated, of considering a bill revising the Dingley act.

In his opinion this bill should "secure adequate revenue and adjust the duties in such a manner as to afford to labor and to all industries in this country, whether of the farm, mine or factory, protection by tariff equal to the difference between the cost of production abroad and the cost of production here, and have a provision which shall put in force, upon executive determination of certain facts, a higher or maximum tariff against those countries whose trade policy toward us equitably requires such discrimination."

This is a declaration for adequate protection in all cases, and for the employment of executive discretion where it may be necessary to offset, to prevent, or to crush the trade discrimination against us. President Taft is fully cognizant of the necessity of haste and positive action with reference to this matter. He says:

It is thought that there has been such a change in conditions since the enactment of the Dingley act, drafted on a similarly protective principle, that the measure of the tariff above stated will permit the reduction of rates in certain schedules and will require the advancement of few, if any.

The proposal to revise the tariff made in such an authoritative way as to lead the business community to count upon it, necessarily halts all those branches of business directly affected, and as these are most important, it disturbs the whole business of the country. It is imperatively necessary, therefore, that a tariff bill be drawn in good faith in accordance with promises made before the election by the party in power, and as promptly passed as due consideration will permit.

He holds that the tariff question is not the most important before the American people at this time, but he is right in assuming that it is a question, having been opened, which must be dealt with speedily as well as intelligently and decisively, that business embarrassment may be avoided. It is to be hoped that the most objectionable features of the present law may be removed, that modifications may be agreed upon in other cases, and that the schedule finally agreed upon may be as a whole more equitable, and, therefore, more acceptable to those whose appeal is for square dealing between nations as between men.

A YOUNG MAN of twenty-two has won the gold medal at the semi-annual convention of the National Milliners' Association in Chicago, and yet it is held in some quarters that the opportunities for young men are not as numerous or as good as they used to be.

IT ARGUES well for public safety in Illinois. There exists a senatorial deadlock that has not yet been picked.

THE SOUND of the automobile is heard in the land.

### Government Ownership in Canada



NEW CHARTER BILL  
OPPONENTS STATE  
THEIR CASE TODAY

Street Commissioner Charles Denounces Power of Removal It Gives to Mayor as "Vicious."

## CROWD AT HEARING

Committee of Boston City Council Protests Against the Sections Abolishing That Body.

**STATE HOUSE NEWS SUMMARY.**  
Large attendance expected at educational board consolidation hearing. Opponents of charter bill speak hearing. William B. Lawrence of Medford argues for punishment of railroads making false returns. Hear bill for continuous warning auto device. Boston's schools need funds to buy text books, says Mr. Ellis. Chelsea board of control attacked at hearing.

The opponents of the proposed new charter for Boston, as embodied in the bill drawn by the finance commission, had their day at the hearing held by the legislative committee on metropolitan affairs at the State House this morning. The hearing room was well filled and the remarks of the speakers were as sympathetically greeted as were those of the advocates of the measure, led by ex-Attorney-General Richard Olney, who were heard on Monday.

Thomas M. Vinson, a lawyer of State street and former member of the Legislature, who has served on the metropolitan affairs committee, was the first to address the committee. He lives in Ward 20, Dorchester. He opposed the provisions of the proposed charter and favored as many others. He said that he believed in the four-year term for mayor, and in the recall, but thought it should be upon a majority vote of those voting, rather than a majority of all the registered voters, as the latter would mean in effect that the man who stays at home would be registered in favor of the sitting mayor. He also favored taking away the power of the city council to confirm appointments by the mayor, but opposed giving the civil service commission any authority of approval or certification.

The provision that nominations shall be made by the signatures of 5000 registered voters be opposed, on the grounds that to secure so many signatures would be practically impossible, and greatly increase the expense of candidates; instead of the bill being one to enable poor men to hold office, as some have said, he believed it would restrict office holding to the richer class.

Discussing the non-partisanship features of the bill, Mr. Vinson said: "I think that it will be well to eliminate certain party designations, but I do not think it is wise to eliminate all as I believe that opportunity should be given for the formation of parties on purely municipal affairs."

"It will simply mean that no one will be responsible for the candidate, there will be no one to furnish a campaign fund, and the richest man will surely win."

He favored a single chamber for the city government, but opposed having it composed of nine members.

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VERMONT DOCKS  
AT NAVY YARD

The fourth of the home-coming battleship fleet to make Boston was the battleship Vermont, which docked at the end of the navy yard pier shortly after 11 o'clock this forenoon. With her arrival, Boston's quota of the ships to be overhauled at the local yard is complete and work will commence at once.

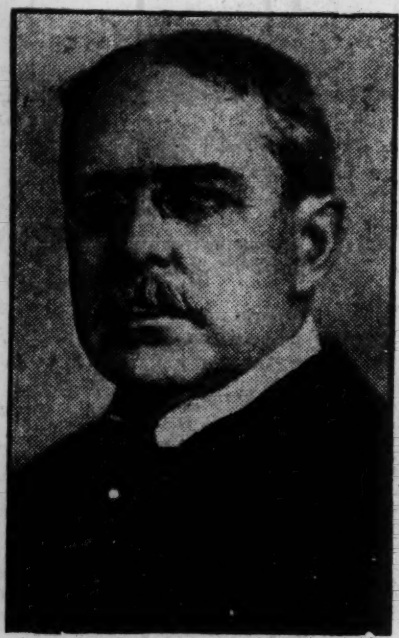
The U. S. battleship Illinois, in command of Capt. John M. Bowyer, arrived at the Charlestown navy yard late Monday afternoon, direct from Hampton Roads. The battleship will be completely surveyed immediately, and within a couple of weeks will go to Philadelphia to remain in reserve until the authorities at Washington approve the recommendation for repairs.

CAMBRIDGE VOTE  
IS FAIRLY LARGE

The vote being polled today in the Cambridge city election is fairly large. The non-partisans are pleased that the day opened so fair and clear and gives promise of continuing so. They feel that the reelection of Mayor Wardwell is certain, if the entire non-partisan vote will but visit the polls.

The Democrats, on the other hand, also claim a victory for their candidate, William F. Brooks, by 500-800 votes. Mr. Brooks frankly declares that he will appoint Democrats to office so far as he consistently can. He promises an economical, efficient and business-like administration if elected.

Pittsburg Man Is Named to Fill Knox' Place in the United States Senate



GEORGE T. OLIVER.

**HARRISBURG, Pa.**—At a caucus of the Republican legislators this morning, George T. Oliver of Pittsburg was nominated to succeed P. C. Knox as United States senator from Pennsylvania. There was no opposition to his candidacy. The speech nominating Mr. Oliver was made by Senator J. A. Langfitt of Pittsburg. This practically means the election of Mr. Oliver, as the House is overwhelmingly Republican.

BOSTON'S SCHOOLS  
LACKING FUNDS TO  
BUY NEEDED BOOKS

The legislative committee on cities today heard the two bills introduced by David A. Ellis, chairman of the school board, one to provide additional funds for Boston schools and the other a bill to spend \$500,000 for a new school of commerce and an administration building for the school board. The two were heard together, Mr. Ellis speaking in favor of both.

In regard to the bill for increased money for the schools, he submitted a statement to the committee showing that the schools get \$2.75 on every \$1000 of assessed valuation. He wanted the laws so amended that this year the committee will get \$2.85, and eventually \$3.25. He said that this 10-cent increase would amount to practically \$125,000 and that the need of the money is imperative. He said that of the money for schools 91.5 per cent goes for salaries, that 3.8 per cent is for light and fuel and the remainder, 4.6, is all that is left for the purchase of supplies, including text books and stationery. He said that at present the schools are in a deplorable state so far as text books are concerned, and are far behind the times. He said this is one of the serious defects of Boston's schools, Boston spending far less than many of the other cities in the state for this purpose.

In the Girl's High School, for instance, the girls can study typewriting but three hours a week, as there are not enough machines to go around. The normal school is also handicapped, and in the elementary schools not all the pupils are provided with the text books necessary for their use in the course.

In speaking of the new School of Commerce, he said that it had been started in 1900 and had proved a big success. It taught young men to become merchants and had the support of the merchants of the city.

The bills, especially that relating to the School of Commerce, were also favored by Frederick P. Fish of the state board of education, who is also a member of the Merchants' Association committee on the new school.

Thomas M. Babson, city solicitor, said that he was authorized by Mayor Hibbard to say that he was in favor of the 10-cent increase this year but did not like to bind his successors to the future increases.

Among those who were present to favor the bill of the Boston School committee to increase the appropriations but who were not heard for lack of time, were: Bernard J. Rothwell, John F. Moors, C. B. Capen, R. C. Humphrey, Henry C. Abrams, representing the labor unions, David F. Tilley, Meyer Bloomfield, F. V. Thompson, E. F. McSweeney and John C. Howard.

SEEKS TO ENJOIN  
TRANSFER UNIONS

Henry E. Chase, an expressman of Brookline, has asked the supreme court to grant an injunction restraining the Armstrong Transfer Company, Harry Jennings and the officers and members of the Transfer Drivers and Helpers' Union, the Railway Transfer Messengers and Clerks' Union and the Teamsters Joint Council of Boston from forcing him to employ union help. The unions seek to invalidate Mr. Chase's contract with the Armstrong Company.

The complainant declares that he has a contract with the Armstrong Company to transfer baggage across Boston to Brookline and that because he employs non-union help they may be forced to break their contract with him.

SERVES ONE STORE  
FOR HALF CENTURY  
AS SILK SALESMAN

Charles E. Reed of Wellesley Hills Tells of the Changes Since He Began Serving C. F. Hovey & Co.

Charles E. Reed of Wellesley Hills today is beginning his 51st year of service in one department of a Boston store. His unusual record has been made in the silk department of C. F. Hovey & Co., Summer street. Today he was at his counter as usual. His reminiscences embrace many changes in commercial Boston. He served several other firms before entering the employ of C. F. Hovey & Co. Mr. Reed says: "What is now the heart of the shopping district all about Summer and Channing and Kingston streets was then a solid residence district. Much of that was changed by the great fire of '72."

"The trade, too, has changed. In those days there was no talk of bargain sales. Customers came into the stores with the intention of buying and not of looking around. Then, too, we had little competition."

"The silks were then almost wholly foreign. Now, though there are still many French and Japanese, they are largely American, as the French cannot compete with us in cheap silks. Then, too, there was not a female employee in the store, while today the majority of the clerks are girls and women."

"Both Boston and the silk business have changed greatly in these 50 years. At that time, and in fact until last November, when I moved out to Wellesley Hills, I used to live over in Chelsea. But in those days there were no electric cars and no tunnel to connect it with Boston. Horse cars ambled around the city through Charlestown, and a line of stage coaches carried passengers uptown from the ferries."

WANT CONTINUOUS  
WARNING DEVICE ON  
ALL AUTOMOBILES

A number of road bills were heard by the committee on roads and bridges this morning. The committee heard W. P. Cherrington, petitioner on his bill to provide for better protection by compelling the use on every automobile or motor cycle of any device which is now, or which may be hereafter invented, which will give continuous warning of the approach of the automobile or motor cycle, provided that the same shall be approved by the highway commission, and will be no more objectionable to the public than the use of sleigh bells. The penalty for violation is not exceeding \$50.

The bill was opposed by Attorney Francis Hurlbut, Jr., for the Massachusetts Automobile Association and by William H. Wyman. The hearing was closed.

John H. Prindiville spoke for his bill to provide that no person shall be prosecuted for operating an automobile or motorcycle for failure to display numbers as required by existing laws, failure to carry his license or failure to carry lights at night, etc., unless proceedings are instituted within 90 days. He said he would amend his bill by substituting 30 days for 90. Attorney W. B. Thibodeau for the Massachusetts Legal Automobile Association rather favored the bill, but urged that it be made to conform to English law, which required only 21 days.

Chairman Harold Parker of the highway commission stated this matter might come within the codification which his commission has prepared as an amendment to the appropriate chapter. Alfred Burton of the Institute of Technology appeared in favor of the bill providing that pedestrians be given absolute right of way over all vehicles at street crossings. In speaking for the bill he explained that while the courts now recognize the right of the pedestrians the laws of the state do not sufficiently define this right.

"If you don't grant this legislation, gentlemen, to define the right of way, you will give the road over to the law breakers. Every owner of a high powered automobile in this room will confess that he runs his machine over the speed limit," he said.

Col. William D. Sohler of the state highway commission opposed the bill. Mr. Gay of the Worcester Club opposed the bill because no court has yet gone so far as to say anybody had exclusive right to the highway. This bill would only be the entering wedge for the elimination of the responsibility of the individual in using due care. Attorney Thibodeau and Mr. Prindiville also opposed the bill.

## CROSSED WIRES CAUSE FIRE.

Fire was discovered this morning at 7:30 o'clock on the third floor of 5 Motor Mart, Park square, in a small workshop occupied by the Hoeffcker Speed & Mile Register Company. The cause was said to be crossed wires. The loss is estimated at \$500.

Taft Cables Good Wishes to Cuba and Hopes Peace and Prosperity Will Reign

**HAVANA**—President Gomez has received the following message from President Taft, in reply to a congratulatory despatch which he sent to the American President on the occasion of the latter's inauguration: "I have received with special gratification the congratulations and good wishes which your excellency has expressed in the name of the Cuban people and in your own. As a friend and well-wisher of Cuba, it will be my pleasure and privilege to continue my distinguished predecessor's attitude of cordial friendship and good-will toward Cuba. It is my earnest desire that the Cuban people may enjoy uninterrupted peace, prosperity and domestic tranquillity, and I offer to them and to you my heartiest good wishes."

TARIFF SCHEDULE  
GOING TO PUBLIC  
PRINTER THURSDAY

**WASHINGTON NEWS SUMMARY.**  
President Taft holds tariff conference at White House.  
Plan of changing inauguration date not a new one.  
Senator Stephenson will be sworn in on March 15.  
Amended census bill likely to pass at special session.

**WASHINGTON**—The tariff bill will be sent to the public printer about Thursday of this week. Rough drafts have already been printed, and they show among other things:

Free hides.  
Free coffee.  
Wool remains the same with a general reduction on woolen goods.

Heavy reductions on shoes and manufactured leather.

Lumber cut from \$2, the present rate, to \$1 or \$1.50, the figure being yet in dispute.  
Steel billets cut from 10 to 25 per cent below present rate.

Other steel cut from one third to one half of present rates.

Plate glass moderately reduced, with a much heavier tax on window glass.  
The committee considered at great length the question of putting a duty on coffee at 5 cents; then at 3 cents; then at 2 cents per pound, and finally in the bill there is no tax at all.

But this may yet be changed, all the figures being still held as tentative until the committee is ready to report the measure to the house.

Campaign to Beat Cannon  
Is Planned by Insurgents

**WASHINGTON**—A meeting of the House insurgents will be held within a few days to decide upon plans in connection with the caucus of Republican congressmen Saturday night and the organization of the House on Monday.

Radicals among the insurgents are urging that the contest be directed both against Speaker Cannon's reelection and the adoption of the rules. Others are contending that the speakership is not the important thing and that the rules form the main issue. They are urging that people write to their representatives requesting them to vote against the ordering of the previous question on the adoption of the rules.

For Further Washington News See Page 5.

RUSSIA VOTES FIVE  
MILLIONS TO ARMY

**ST. PETERSBURG**—Russia is arming for a possible European clash.

The Douma, after an all-night executive session, today voted \$5,000,000 to prepare the Black Sea fleet for action, while \$20,000,000 was voted to restore army stores and munitions, which have been depleted since the Japanese war.

Deputy Guchkoff, leader of the Octobrist section, bitterly criticized the cabinet for permitting the army and navy to reach a condition of such unpreparedness and boldly asked Premier Stolypin if he considered Russia's commanders fit to lead the army and navy into action.

The vigorous interpellations of the opposition were only withdrawn when Stolypin and Foreign Minister Iswolsky urged that further exposure of the empire's weakness could only result in hastening the climax of the European crisis that the ministry admitted existed.

**CONSTANTINOPLE**—The Persian revolutionary committee which makes its headquarters here is developing great activity. It now appears much more in the light of a controlling power than in the early days of the revolution. What Paris, London and Geneva were to the Young Turks, Constantinople and Trebizond are to the Persian Nationalists.

Moreover, since the Anglo-Russian agreement allotted the entire Nationalist half of Persia to the Russian sphere of influence.

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GOV. DRAPER DENIES  
URGING ANDERSON  
FOR AMBASSADOR

Bay State Executive Declares He Has Not Advocated Any One for Post in the Foreign Service.

"I wish The Monitor would distinctly state for me that the rumor that I have advocated the appointment of Larz Anderson as ambassador to Italy is incorrect," said Gov. Eben S. Draper to a reporter for The Christian Science Monitor. The Governor continued: "I will state emphatically that I have advocated the appointment of no one for the Italian ambassadorship or any other, nor is it my intention to do so."

When asked his views in regard to changing the date of the inauguration of the President, the Governor said: "I realize that that matter lies entirely in the power of Congress, but personally I strongly favor a change to a later time in the year, when the weather probabilities would be more favorable for a propitious carrying out of such an event. The expediency of such a change was long championed by the late Senator Hoar, and often in conversation with me he expressed his ardent desire that the change might be effected."

"The advisability of making the date later in the year when more settled weather is probable was forcibly brought to mind last Thursday, when the inclemency of the weather in Washington greatly interfered with carrying out the elaborate details planned for this national event."

## RUSH RELIEF TO BRINKLEY, ARK.

**LITTLE ROCK, Ark.**—Brinkley, Ark., a town of 5000, has been swept by a tornado. Thirty-eight persons are known to have perished, 18 of whom are whites and 20 negroes. Relief trains are being rushed to the scene.

PEACE OR WAR IN COAL WORLD  
IN UNIONS' HAND, SAY DEALERS

**PHILADELPHIA**—Whether it is to be peace or war in the anthracite coal districts of Pennsylvania will depend entirely on the attitude of the union leaders, who meet the operators at the offices of the Reading Company in the Reading Terminal Building in Philadelphia on Thursday at 11 o'clock, according to the big coal men in this city.

If the union sticks to its demands, which are in many respects a duplication of the demands of three years ago, which were rejected by the operators, the strike must come. The operators boldly declare this fact today. But they also say they are "inclined to be tolerant" and expect the miners to be the same.

One of the biggest producers said today:

"We believe both sides should do all in their power to prevent another strike, but some of the union's demands are unofficially submitted are of a character that we cannot accede to. Still Mr. Lewis, head of the United Mine Workers, intimated that the demands that will be submitted will be tentative in character and will be submitted in order that both sides may have a basis to work on in arguing the matter."

"Official recognition of the union, reduction of working hours or a yearly instead of a three-year agreement, however, cannot be granted. On that proposition the employers are a unit."

The tentative demands as prepared by the miners at their conferences with President Lewis, according to this authority are substantially as follows:

1. An agreement for one year, instead of for three years as at present, beginning April 1, between the United Mine Workers of America and the operators, the agreement to include complete and full recognition of the union.

2. Eight hours instead of nine to constitute a full day's work.

3. The uniform scale of wages asked for six years ago and again three years ago for men paid by the day, hour or week throughout the anthracite region, and an increase for contract miners, to be mutually agreed on.

4. The sliding scale of wages with a minimum based on the monthly average for coal sold at New York.

5. Limitations of the method of assigning work to contract miners so that no contract miner shall have more than one working place at a time, nor have more than two laborers at the same time, or some other plan to be agreed on.

6. Coal mined to be paid for by weight, the miners to stand the expenses.

7. Abolition of the present board of conciliation and a new system of three boards of conciliation, one from each of the three districts, as a final court.

8. Each company to collect from each employee the union's monthly assessments.

Coal men here do not believe there would be either a strike or a suspension of work despite the fact that the agreement expires on April 1. They say the miners are not anxious to fight now that the chief object wished for them is being attained—the return to the union ranks of thousands of members who dropped out when the three-year agreement was reached in 1906. These men are now being gathered back into the union fold by organizers, who are at work in every section of the hard coal field and the unions are assisting them, having reduced the fee for membership from \$10 to \$4.

SOUTH BOSTON PLANS BIG  
EVACUATION DAY PROGRAM

Evacuation day, on March 17, is expected to be the occasion of the biggest parade that has ever marked the celebration of this anniversary in South Boston.

Sailors from six battleships are invited to march, while Maj.-Gen. George Davis, judge advocate general of the United States army, will attend, with a guard of about 300 soldiers of the regular establishment. This will mean nearly 2000 troops of various arms in line. Admiral Sperry has been invited to be present.

The parade will start at 1 o'clock Wednesday afternoon at the foot of West Broadway, near Dorchester avenue, and proceed through West Broadway to N street, to East 4th street, to K street, to East 6th street, to Thomas Park, to G street, to East 4th street, to Dorchester street, to Andrew square, where the column will be reviewed by the Governor, the mayor, invited guests and the South Boston Citizens' Association.

Lieut. Joseph Galvin of company E, 9th regiment, M. V. M., will be chief marshal, and it is expected that a large portion of that regiment will turn out. The presence of Admiral Sperry and General Davis will contribute largely to the success of the celebration of this anniversary, which is particularly of historic interest to the South Boston and Dorchester districts.

## ZEPPELIN MAKES FLIGHT.

**FRIEDRICHSHAFEN**,—Count Zeppelin made an ascension here today in his new airship, the first time this year. The crew of the airship was composed entirely of men from the balloon battalion of the army.

A Big Army Is Necessary to Command Peace Says New Secretary of War



JACOB M. DICKINSON.

**CHICAGO**—"It seems to me that the best and surest conservator of peace is the forceful and intelligent administration of the war department. Unless a nation shows that it is in a position to command and maintain peace, very little good is likely to be accomplished by peace congresses, so-called, or societies," declared Jacob M. Dickinson today in the first interview he has given since his appointment as secretary of war.

"It must be apparent to everybody that an army of so great a country as ours must be large enough and strong enough to make itself respected at all times. Precisely how large that army should be I am hardly at present in a position to say."

"The land force must be of that strength and efficiency to make invasion impracticable for a foreign foe and to give assurance of a defense that will be everything that is needed."

"The navy is another fellow's business, but, of course, the same rule applies."

PARKMAN BEQUEST  
ORDER SIGNED BY  
THE MAYOR TODAY

Action Is Taken on Advice of City Counsel Babson to Insure the Legality of the Acceptance.

## STATEMENT ISSUED

Mr. Hibbard Declares Its Administration Is to Be Determined—Legislative Procedure Unaffected.

Authorizing the city treasurer to accept the \$5,000,000 bequest of George T. Parkman in behalf of the city of Boston for maintenance of its parks does not determine the manner of administering the fund or the placing of the responsibility for its safety, according to a statement given out by Mayor George A. Hibbard today, when he found that the board of aldermen and Acting Mayor Frederick J. Brand had taken up this business and put it through in his absence.

"Neither," says the mayor, "does the action taken at city hall affect the status of the legislation now on at the State House for a special commission to handle the fund."

The mayor in his statement says:

"Acting on the advice of Corporation Counsel Babson that such a step is necessary to properly protect the city against contingencies, I have today added my signature to that of Mr. Brand on the Parkman fund acceptance order. Mr. Babson has evidently doubts as to Mr. Brand's powers as acting mayor. Mr. Babson informs me that this order will not in any way effect the bill for the Parkman foundation, and I am very glad to be assured on that point.

"Yesterday when I was informed of the situation, I instructed Mr. White, my secretary, to see the aldermen with the idea of having them postpone action for a week on the matter. I instructed Mr. White to suggest to them that a contention on so generous a public bequest, would be unfortunate and discouraging, and that I would be very glad to arrange a conference between the gentlemen representing the Parkman estate and the aldermen for a business-like discussion of the whole matter. At such a conference any differences of judgment could be settled. Mr. White informs me that he saw several aldermen in the short time and put that case to them, but they apparently were well satisfied with the line of action they had mapped out for themselves.

"The present bill for the establishment of the Parkman foundation has been drawn with the full approval of the law department and provides absolutely that the great principle shall be in the care of the city treasurer. I believe it is a bill which protects the rights of the city to the fullest extent and for that reason it is fortunate that the passage of this order has not, as was evidently designed, killed that measure."

Edmund C. Codman, executor of the will of Mr. Parkman, today declined to make any statement concerning the manner of acceptance or administration of the fund in behalf of the city.

The bequest which is desired for the parks, was accepted Monday afternoon for the city by acting Mayor Frederick J. Brand in signing an order which had just been passed by the board of aldermen in concurrence with the action of the common council of last Thursday.

The idea of the common council in passing the order was to prevent the using up of \$50,000 a year as it anticipated would be done, if a board of trustees was created.

Mr. Brand and the members of the council, who rushed the order through, contended after the meeting of the aldermen, that, the city government having once accepted the bequest, the Legislature could not take the property from its custody.

They claimed that the mayor's bill, now before the Legislature, did this very thing, and would be unconstitutional, if enacted, now that the order of acceptance has been passed and signed.

GUTHRIE CALLED  
IN GRAFT CASES

**PITTSBURG, Pa.**—District Attorney William Blakeley has announced that he would call Mayor George W. Guthrie before him late this afternoon and question him regarding the graft cases. The summoning of Mayor Guthrie is part of the expedition for evidence against others besides those who are under indictment in the corruption cases. The district attorney has not announced that he knows that there were any other involved, but he is taking these steps to find out.

Today the grand jury took up the cases of John and Charles Colbert. It is alleged that they attempted to fix the jury that tried the first graft case.



# Five Millions for Russian Army and Navy—Cable News

## THE DOUMA TAKES ACTION TO AVOID ANY EMERGENCY

(Continued from Page One.)

ence, the Persians are turning to the Young Turks as their natural allies.

Immediately after the recent nationalist victory near Tabriz, there were rumors that the Shah had instructed the Persian ambassador at Constantinople to negotiate with the Persian revolutionary committee. It was said that he was willing to restore the constitution on condition that his life be guaranteed. On the other hand, however, the Shah declined all negotiations with the army of Resht, which is now the most important strategic point of the revolutionary forces, as it commands the road to the capital. The men of Resht had offered allegiance to the Shah if he restored the constitution, convened Parliament and surrendered to the Nationalists the principal reactionary leaders, especially Bahadur Jung.

The present advance on Teheran by Resht insurgents commanded by a Bulgarian officer named Petroff, is the first movement forming part of a concerted action against the Shah. Sattar Khan of Tabriz, Samac-es-Sultaneh of Isfahan, and the leaders in the North who recently organized constitutional governments in the provinces of Gilan, Mazandaran and Khorassan, as the Bakhtiari of Isfahan have penetrated as far east as Yazd, Teheran is now completely surrounded by constitutional centers of more or less militant temper.

An advance on Teheran was to have taken place several days ago, as the situation in the capital has gradually become more favorable for a decisive action on the part of the revolutionists, but Sattar Khan preferred to wait reinforcements from Trebizond. The latter, however, are not composed of Turks, the foreign element among the national,ists being Armenian, Tartar and Georgian from the Caucasus. Many of the leaders of the northwestern nationalists, however, are Persian subjects, mostly Tartars, who got their revolutionary education while working as laborers at Baku oil wells and elsewhere during the Russian revolution in the Caucasus some years ago. From that source also is derived the picturesque notion of a Persian republic.

## AT THE THEATERS

**BOSTON.**  
BOSTON—"Way Down East."  
CASTLE SQUARE—"The Lightning Conductor."  
COLONIAL—"The Prima Donna."  
GLOBE—"Wine, Women and Song."  
HOLLIS STREET—"The Lady Frederick."  
KEITH'S—Vaudeville.  
MAJESTIC—"The Whistling Hour."  
ORPHEUM—"The Whistling Hour."  
PARK—"Fluffy Ruffles."  
TREMONT—"Kitty Grey."

**NEW YORK.**  
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—"Brewster's Millions."  
ALHAMBRA—Vaudeville.  
ANTON—"The Millionaire."  
BELASCO—"The Fighting Hope."  
BLISS—"A Gentleman from Mississippi."  
BLISS—"The Millionaire."  
CASINO—"Hayana."  
COLONIAL—Vaudeville.  
CRITERION—"The Best Girl."  
DAILY—"The Millionaire."  
DAILY—"The Millionaire."  
EMPIRE—"What Every Woman Knows."  
GAIETY—"The Traveling Salesman."  
GARDEN—"The Millionaire."  
GERMAN—"The Millionaire."  
GERMAN—"The Millionaire."  
GERMAN—"The Millionaire."

**CHICAGO.**  
AMERICAN—Vaudeville.  
ADDITION—"The Millionaire."  
BUSH TEMPLE—"The Millionaire."  
CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE—"The Millionaire."  
COLONIAL—"The Millionaire."  
GARRICK—"The Millionaire."  
GARRICK—"The Millionaire."  
GARRICK—"The Millionaire."

**NEW YORK.**  
NEW AMSTERDAM—"The Millionaire."  
NEW YORK—"The Millionaire."  
NEW YORK—"The Millionaire."  
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**CHICAGO.**  
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ADDITION—"The Millionaire."  
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CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE—"The Millionaire."

## KAISER HELPS BOY TO GO TO SCHOOL

Penniless Youth's Appeal Is Heeded by the Generous Ruler of Germany—Novel Letter.

BERLIN—"My Dear Kaiser: I have often heard in school of your goodness and kindness, and this gives me courage to write to you. I should so like to become a school teacher, but my mother is a widow and has nine other children to rear. Three of them are domestic servants, and they are willing out of their wages to help me continue my studies, but the sum they can give me is far from sufficient. I therefore ask you, dear Mr. Kaiser, to assist me to carry out my wish to become a school teacher. My respects to yourself and the other Hohenzollerns. Yours, R. R."

This simple and direct appeal was received by the Emperor during the visit of King Edward from a 14-year-old pupil in the village school of Hohenheim, in Hohenzollern, and it so touched his majesty that he caused inquiries to be made, with the result that he has forwarded \$35.70 to this youthful petitioner, who is thus enabled to go to the upper school, where the Emperor has directed that special attention shall be paid him by the professors.

## Foreign Briefs

HAVANA—The bill forbidding the further purchase of lands in Cuba by aliens has been defeated in the Cuban House of Representatives.

MADRID—The Spanish steamer Mourou of Bilbao has foundered about two miles off Cape de la Chevre. The steamer Mourou was 1370 tons.

CONSTANTINOPLE—Grand Vizier Hilmi Pasha will decide Wednesday whether to allow Serbia to transport war material to Salonica.

ANTWERP—Henri Loblane and Louis Dupont, aeronauts, mistook a sand bar for the shore. They struck the water and finally escaped to the shore.

MEXICO CITY—Hereafter the English language will be taught in all the public schools of Guatemala under an order of the minister of education.

HONOLULU—According to despatches received from Japan, the Japanese armored cruiser Asao and the protected cruiser Soyo, will arrive here April 1.

SANTIAGO, Chile—The general elections of members to the Chamber of Deputies have been held throughout the republic. The Liberal party has a strong majority.

BREST, France—Torpedo boats are today searching near Cape de la Chevre for the crew of the steamer Moro, which went down Monday. The Moro was a Spanish vessel, bound for London.

HAVANA—In accordance with the provisions of the general amnesty bill, recently passed by the Legislature, and signed by President Gomez, the courts of Havana have issued orders for the release of upward of 800 prisoners.

TANGIER—It is reported that Mohammed Sid el Mokhr, former minister of foreign affairs of Morocco, is going to Paris to arrange with the French government for a new loan of \$26,000,000, which is to be secured by the annual customs receipts.

MADRID—The criminal action in connection with the claim of Senor Ernest Henri Batiste West to the Sackville peerage and estates ended Monday with the acquittal of Rolfir and Sanchez, accused of having altered church marriage records.

PARIS—A group of deputies, under the conviction that the parliamentary tariff commission's proposed revisions of the schedules would unfavorably affect France's foreign relations, have given notice of a motion to postpone the debate on this subject.

CONSTANTINOPLE—It is learned here that Kaisiem Bey, the Turkish ambassador at Washington, is today considering a lengthy petition which has been filed with him demanding the removal of Mundji Bey, Turkish consul at New York.

HAVANA—The Cuban Senate has approved the report of the committee on military affairs, recommending the appropriation of \$722,000 for the purchase of rifles and carbines of a uniform pattern for the army and the rural guard and \$154,000 for mounts for the latter.

**TO ABSORB COMPANY.**  
News from Mexico City is that details are about complete for the absorption by the Wells-Fargo Express of the Mexican business of the National Express Company. This will give the Wells-Fargo Company a monopoly in Mexico.

## Boston Concerts

**CONCERTS THIS WEEK.**  
**TUESDAY.**  
JORDAN HALL, 8:15 p. m.—"H. Trevelyan," (4th act) and "Cavalleria Rusticana," the Commonwealth Opera Company.  
**WEDNESDAY.**  
STEINERT HALL, 3 p. m.—Song recital, Edith Aida Bullard, assisted by Earl Carterwright and Miss Jessie Davis.  
STEINERT HALL, 8:15 p. m.—Third violin recital, Richard Czerwonky, assisted by Carl Schreier, viola.  
CHICKERING HALL—Last Dolmetsch concert, George Proctor, pianist, assisted.

## Panoramic View of Assuan Dam on the Nile



PANORAMIC VIEW OF THE GREAT ASSUAN DAM CONSTRUCTION. This is one of three huge embankments on the historic stream that serve to enhance the fertility and productivity of the country, and stand as veritable monuments to the efficiency of British rule in Egypt.

CAIRO, Egypt—Unique as is the Nile in history, so are its features never to be forgotten. This stream which gave the world one of its oldest civilizations and has, in our generation, been harnessed by wonderful devices to fertilize ever larger tracts of reclaimed desert, is also the river of luxury and excellence.

When the season is at its height, in December and January, the Nile is alive with palatial steamers from Cairo to Khartum, and on its banks the foreign and native crowds throng those two delightful resorts up the Nile, Luxor and Assuan.

The trip to Assuan on one of the river boats is enchanting. The panorama on both sides is constantly changing, as you pass quarries, villages, sugar factories, pyramids, sailing boats with a crowd of native passengers, and everywhere in evidence the graceful palm tree. Caravans of camels, herds of sheep, goats and buffaloes move along the banks and as the sun is setting the muezzin is heard calling the faithful to prayer from the slender minaret.

At Assuan the famous dam, that marvel of modern Egypt, is one of the grandest sights to be seen anywhere, but the town itself has many attractions and has become a favorite resort and halfway station on the journey to Khartum.

## ITALIAN SOCIAL PARTY IS WINNING

Government Shows Losses While the Republicans and Clericals Make Gains in Elections.

ROME—Socialists are winning the majority of offices according to the latest returns from the elections. The losses sustained by the government candidates are more numerous than its gains.

Up to Monday evening it is known that the 19 socialist deputies have been elected, with 26 to go to the second ballot; 12 Republicans, with five on the second ballot, and 16 Radicals, with six on the second ballot. The Constitutionalists have lost 16 seats and gained seven. Dr. Bissolati, director of the socialist paper Avanti, was elected in four different places.

All the newspapers comment on the notable triumph of the socialist and Republican parties, declaring that the extreme Left will be greatly increased in numbers and in fighting strength.

The Clericals, who participated in the election for the first time since 1870, gained several seats, but they did not show the strength and the organization with which they had been credited.

## MOORISH CHIEFS SEE KING ALFONSO

MADRID—King Alfonso left Algeiras on Monday on the cruiser Extramadura and arrived at Ceuta at 11 o'clock.

On landing the military governor handed him the silver keys of the city. After this ceremony the King on horseback rode with a brilliant escort to Sereno Camp, where he inspected the troops. The streets were thronged with people and lined with the soldiers of the garrison. The King later breakfasted with the officers.

The feature of the proceedings was the enthusiasm shown for the King by the native tribes. Deputations numbering 1000 riders arrived at Ceuta and were entertained by General Aldave. A cinematograph show aroused their unlimited enthusiasm. The Moorish chiefs kissed the Spanish King's hand on being presented to him.

## SEEKS NEW LOAN.

TANGIER—It is reported that Mohammed Sid El Mokhr, former minister of foreign affairs of Morocco, is going to Paris to arrange with the French government for a new loan of \$26,000,000 which is to be secured by the annual customs receipts.

## RUSSIA DECIDES ON NEW REFORM

Capital Punishment Will Be Abated as Much as Possible and Martial Rule Law Is to Be Abolished.

ST. PETERSBURG—The Russian government has determined to abate so far as possible the infliction of capital punishment and the application of martial law in ordinary crimes. The improvement in the general condition of the country renders this possible.

The judicial department of the ministry of war has sent a circular to all district courts martial recommending the transfer to the civil courts of all cases that can be settled in these tribunals. The severest penalty will be imposed only in the most serious cases and after careful consideration of all the evidence. The carrying out of this reform was strongly urged upon the Czar by M. Khomyakoff, president of the Douma, at a recent audience.

It is strongly intimated that the premier, M. Stolypin, is not displeased at the condemnation of martial law and police abuses, which has been expressed by practically all parties in the Douma.

## REFERENDUM BILL AIDED BY A WOMAN

Maine being the first state in the East to adopt the initiative and referendum, and much curiosity now being expressed as to when its power will first be invoked, it becomes interesting to know how it came about. It was largely due to the Maine Federation of Labor, and the Referendum League. But like many another good movement, there was a woman in it, not at the bottom of it, nor exactly at the head of it, but rather in the center of it. Mrs. Ella Marshall modestly disclaims credit for the referendum movement in Maine and thinks the fact of her having been mentioned at the time of a great victory shows generosity and a good memory on the part of the Maine workers.

"While I have contributed in my humble way," says she, "to the success, it was the vigorous intelligence, the inspired common sense, the zealous patriotism and eternal vigilance of the men of Maine that did the work. Happy Maine leads where Massachusetts yet follows."

Mrs. Marshall became interested in direct legislation through the writing and missionary efforts of Edward Pomeroy, a New Jersey manufacturer, who devoted his leisure moments to editing a quarterly and speaking for the cause all over the states. During the Philippine war she was painfully impressed with the lack of any possible means of finding out the will of the people. She believes that while majorities will support any war once begun, they would not vote directly to begin one if the question could be submitted separately from candidates, parties and all other issues. She began to study representative government as affected by the initiative and referendum, and joined enthusiastically with those people who are giving their time to propagating the referendum idea.

"The Massachusetts Referendum Union," says Mrs. Marshall, "will see that the good example of Maine is heralded throughout New England. The Massachusetts constitution in the bill of rights says: 'The people have a right to instruct their representatives.' Our representatives have no right to deny us a proper means for instructing them. To this they themselves testify by passing referendum bills every year by large majorities, first in the House and then in the Senate, but seldom in both the same year, and never two consecutive years, as required for constitutional amendments in Massachusetts."

## MEXICO DREAMS OF A CANAL TO RIVAL THAT OF PANAMA

MEXICO CITY—Years ago Dr. Enrique Medina of Chiapas conceived the idea of a sea-level canal across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, but the idea is still cold on paper. The maximum height of the low-lying hills on the Mexican isthmus is 800 feet, or something over twice the elevation overcome by the lock system at Panama. But rivers run inland at Tehuantepec probably half the distance and Dr. Medina considered they could be partially utilized.

The character of the excavation would be easier than at Panama. There would be no shifting Chagres river to undo by night the work done by day, like a mischievous Penelope unwinding her skeins.

Sanitary conditions at Tehuantepec are also incomparably superior to those at Panama. It is calculated that the water in the Gulf of Mexico is three or four feet higher than that of the Pacific, and the onrush could be utilized to wash out a channel. It is not at all improbable, therefore, that at some time in the future, when traffic finds itself unable to be accommodated by the restricted transportation facilities at Panama and Tehuantepec, a sea-level canal may be dug out at the Mexican crossing.

No matter how much facility may be afforded to trade by these two isthmus routes, the day will come, and perhaps within the next 50 years, when additional facilities must be demonstrated to accommodate the increasing traffic. The sea-level distance across Tehuantepec is only 125 miles, but the railroad traversing that isthmus is 180 miles. In many ways the Mexican route, even including the transshipment by rail, is better than the Panama. The service from Seattle to Europe covers six weeks, or about the same time occupied by a cargo via rail to New York and Europe. But the rates are lower. The rate overland is 75 cents on canned salmon from Seattle to Liverpool, whereas via Tehuantepec it is 50 cents. This is cited as one example. This touchstone of rates proves the Mexican route to be highly privileged. How much more so, were a canal constructed at Tehuantepec! Aside from the commerce of the six republics of Colombia, Panama, Ecuador, Peru, Chile and Bolivia, valued at present at \$450,000,000 silver per annum, as the foreign trade of Mexico, fully as much in volume, and with almost twice the population of the six countries named, aside from all this commerce contiguous to Tehuantepec, as well as Panama, is the increasing trade of the California and the extreme orient. For all, the Mexican route is the shortest.

The isthmus of Tehuantepec is nearest to what is known as the axial line of the world's trade, a line drawn from Hongkong to Yokohama, San Francisco, New York and Liverpool. Tehuantepec lies closer to this line than either Nicaragua or Panama. From New York to San Francisco via Panama is 6107 miles; via Nicaragua 5651 miles, and via Tehuantepec 4925 miles. Tehuantepec is 8000 miles shorter than by Cape Horn. The port of Coatzacoalcas is only 600 miles from Galveston and 800 miles from New Orleans. From San Francisco to Panama the distance is 4400 miles and to Tehuantepec 2100 miles.

**AUSTRIA AWAITS REPLY OF SERBIA**  
Serb Answer to Latest Query Probably Will Be Delayed a Week, Making the Situation Awkward.

VIENNA—Serbia is not expected to give a reply to the latest Austrian message for a week or more. Latest reports show that the position at Belgrade is exceedingly awkward.

Members of the ministry are handicapped owing to their previous warlike and hyperpatriotic statements. They are particularly hard hit, for it is well nigh impossible for them to face the Skupstchina with a program of peace after being appointed on the cry of territorial concessions or war. Therefore it is in the highest degree probable, that the Novakovich ministry will have to resign.

Serbia is concentrating almost her entire attention on war preparations, while the minister of war, General Zivkovich, defiantly announces that in spite of the advice of all the powers of Europe Serbia will continue the mobilization of her army and put it on a war footing for April, while M. Nenadovich, the Serbian minister at Constantinople, is making every effort to get the unwilling Turkish government to give passage to a large consignment of war material detained at Salonica.

## RUSSIA MODIFIES POLICY.

ST. PETERSBURG, Russia—Improvement in conditions in the country has led the judicial department of the war office to recommend that district courts martial transfer to the civil courts all cases that can be settled by such tribunals, which policy was urged upon Emperor Nicholas by M. Khomyakoff, president of the Douma.

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cluding the transshipment by rail, is better than the Panama. The service from Seattle to Europe covers six weeks, or about the same time occupied by a cargo via rail to New York and Europe. But the rates are lower. The rate overland is 75 cents on canned salmon from Seattle to Liverpool, whereas via Tehuantepec it is 50 cents. This is cited as one example. This touchstone of rates proves the Mexican route to be highly privileged. How much more so, were a canal constructed at Tehuantepec! Aside from the commerce of the six republics of Colombia, Panama, Ecuador, Peru, Chile and Bolivia, valued at present at \$450,000,000 silver per annum, as the foreign trade of Mexico, fully as much in volume, and with almost twice the population of the six countries named, aside from all this commerce contiguous to Tehuantepec, as well as Panama, is the increasing trade of the California and the extreme orient. For all, the Mexican route is the shortest.

The isthmus of Tehuantepec is nearest to what is known as the axial line of the world's trade, a line drawn from Hongkong to Yokohama, San Francisco, New York and Liverpool. Tehuantepec lies closer to this line than either Nicaragua or Panama. From New York to San Francisco via Panama is 6107 miles; via Nicaragua 5651 miles, and via Tehuantepec 4925 miles. Tehuantepec is 8000 miles shorter than by Cape Horn. The port of Coatzacoalcas is only 600 miles from Galveston and 800 miles from New Orleans. From San Francisco to Panama the distance is 4400 miles and to Tehuantepec 2100 miles.

**BLOCKS SEAL QUESTION.**  
YOKOHAMA—Japan has completed preliminary investigations into the sealing question and is prepared to discuss with Russia the conclusion of a convention, but Russia has indefinitely postponed negotiations pending the despatch of representatives of England and America for a thorough study of conditions.

The Japanese fishermen of Kwantung are agitating with the object that Japan secure from China better conditions to encourage the industry. Owing to the exaction of a fee they are obliged to fish beyond their territorial waters.

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## PROJECT TO UNITE EDUCATION BOARDS WILL DRAW CROWD

Single Commission Will, It Is Held, Make for Efficiency, Economy and Will Prevent Friction.

### HEARING THURSDAY

A large attendance of citizens interested in educational matters is expected at the State House next Thursday, when the legislative committee on education will take up a measure to reorganize and unite the state board of education and the commission on industrial education, in accordance with the recommendation which Governor Draper made in his inaugural. Many prominent educators have signified their intention of participating in the discussion.

The industrial commission appointed by Governor Guild in 1906 has had the active support of more than 1500 Bay state manufacturers, with whose assistance evening schools have been developed and plans for the establishment of agricultural high schools at convenient points in the commonwealth have been devised, and, in one experimental instance, put into operation. The commission has been in a general way charged with a particular task of democratizing trade training. It was held at the outset that industrial education is so far an affair of specialized knowledge that its problems could hardly be handled so effectively by a board of educators as by a commission composed of unpaid representatives of the manufacturing and commercial interests of the state with a paid secretary to execute their policy.

Now, however, it is believed by the Governor that the interests of education of every kind can best be served by the creation of a new and centralized educational authority which will include a representation from the industrial interests. A single board will make for efficiency, economy of administration and for elimination of needless friction and overlapping of authority. It is thought that the recent appointment to the state board of Frederick P. Fish, one of the leading advocates of industrial education, will assist in the new spirit of progress that has come into the direction of the educational work of the commonwealth.

## WAKEFIELD VOTES TOWN'S EXPENSES

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—The citizens of Wakefield voted appropriations to the amount of \$158,810.24 at the first of a series of town meetings held Monday evening. These appropriations include only the running expenses of the regular departments exclusive of the salaries for the various town officers.

The principal items in the list are: Schools, \$57,293.34; interest on time debt, \$32,004; poor department, \$7000; police, \$2680; fire department, \$7050; library, \$915; and the income of the dog tax; water department, \$30,850; highway department, \$12,900.

## CALLS STANDARD OF RECRUITS HIGH

"The standard for recruiting in the army in this country is high. It may be well doubted if any railroad or manufacturing establishment in the country exercises so great a care in the selection of its employees as does the army," said Maj. William C. Davis, commandant of Fort Revere, in a talk before the Hull Village Club on Monday evening, on "The Soldier and His Relation to Civil Life." Major Davis stated that as a whole the soldier body averaged well in conduct with other bodies of young men. He advocated the establishment of libraries and recreation rooms at all posts throughout the country, and spoke of the good influence of such places on the soldiers.

## COUNTY W. C. T. U. TO MEET FRIDAY

The annual meeting of the Women's Christian Temperance Unions of Middlesex county will be held Friday, March 19, at the Methodist Church in Medford, when discussions will be had on the result of the work of the no-license bodies in the county and the gains made in the no-license vote during the past year. The morning session will be behind closed doors and will be given over to matters of business, the election of officers and the reports of committees.

After a luncheon, which will be served by the Medford W. C. T. U., the unions will hold a public afternoon session commencing at 2:30 o'clock, with addresses by Miss Elizabeth Gordon and Mrs. Helen G. Rice. A musical program will also be provided.

### WONDERLAND PARK SOLD.

REVERE—The Wonderland Park property here was sold at auction Monday afternoon on foreclosure proceedings by the bondholders, to John J. Higgins, president and manager of the company, for \$50,000. The property is assessed for \$400,000.

### ROCHESTER SCHOOL BALANCE.

ROCHESTER, N. H.—The fiscal year just closed finds the school board of this city with an unexpended balance of \$147 in the treasury, a condition not known to have existed before.

## OIL RETRIAL CASE WEAK, SAYS JUDGE

Federal Charges of Rebate Giving by Standard Oil Are Not Sustained, Declares Court in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Federal attorneys in the retrial of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana for alleged acceptance of rebates from the Chicago & Alton Railroad on shipments of oil from Whiting, Ind., to East St. Louis, Ill., have been told by Judge Anderson that unless they introduced further proof sustaining their contention they may as well cease their efforts to convict.

Judge Anderson after considerable argument from both sides admitted tentatively that No. 1203 of the Chicago & Alton and the Wiggins Ferry Company tariff sheet, before admitting the documents in this way the court spoke of the "fatal discrepancy" in parts of the indictment against the Standard Oil Company.

Judge Anderson agreed with the defense that no evidence had been adduced proving connection between the Chicago & Alton Railroad and the Terminal Railroad Association.

"In the event it is proved that a joint agreement existed between these two railroads the indictment would stand," said the court. "It might also stand if it is shown that the two companies offered concessions."

## EVERETT DEBATES ELEVATED PLAN

A mass meeting of all citizens interested in the proposed erection of an elevated structure for the Boston elevated cars running into Everett has been called for this evening at Whittier Hall, Everett. General opposition seems to be aroused against the route proposed by the railroad, while the board of trade's plans, calling for the destruction of some \$20,000 worth of taxable property, seems to meet with general approval.

According to the plans of the elevated, three factories will be badly damaged, while taxable property amounting to over \$100,000 will be totally destroyed. They propose erecting the structure on several of the important streets of the South and West Everett sections. The board of trade's plans propose a route paralleling the Saugus branch tracks of the Boston & Maine railroad.

## CHICAGO'S STEEL MILLS OPEN AGAIN

CHICAGO—Seven hundred men were hired by the Illinois Steel Company at South Chicago today. They had been in idleness for several months. Reopening of two large mills occasioned by the receipt of large orders was the reason given by the company officials for the new signs of industry.

Rail mills at Gary, Ind., are hiring men at the rate of 50 a day it was declared by officials of the Indiana Steel Company. It was announced also that the force of 2500 men in idleness in the town of Hegewish, due to the closing down of the Western Steel Company, would be employed in a couple of months. The plant has been closed for six months.

## ANNAPOLIS STAR NEW ENGLAND MEN

New England has nine men representing her as star members of their classes at the Annapolis Naval Academy, according to the list just filed in Washington. Star members are those who receive over 85 per cent in their studies.

The New England star members are: Second class—Augustus H. Gray and Charles L. Brand of Massachusetts and Robert T. Merrill, 2d, of Rhode Island.

Third class—Frederick S. Hatch of New Hampshire, leading the class and Howard S. Keep of Massachusetts.

Fourth class—Julian R. Bishop of Connecticut, Shirley A. Wilson of New Hampshire, Ernest G. Small of Massachusetts and Emory P. Eldredge of New Hampshire.

## FIRST OF SEINERS SAILS THIS WEEK

GLOUCESTER, Mass.—Unless the plans now laid are interfered with, it is likely that the seining season of 1909 will open this week. At least one vessel now fitting out is expected to turn her prow to the southward before another Sunday comes, and sail to meet the wily mackerel off Cape Hatteras. This year it is not the veteran Cape Solomon Jacobs, who will be first to get away, but the other kingpin of the fleet, Capt. John F. Vautier, who is fitting out the schooner Monarch.

The vessel will probably sail about the middle of the week. Several others are having their topmasts put in place and it is expected that the latter part of this month will see several of them on their way south.

## ORGANIZE LARGE CEMENT COMPANY

ALBANY, N. Y.—The New York and New England Cement and Lime Company, with principal offices in Greenport, Columbia county, and capitalized at \$3,000,000, was incorporated Monday. One half of its capital is to be preferred stock and the other half common.

The directors are: Alfonso De Navarro, John R. Maxwell, Jr., Henry L. Maxwell, New York; Howard W. Maxwell, Brooklyn; Henry Graves, Jr., Irvington; Willis E. Miner, Roselle, N. J.; Harry J. Seaman, Catsquaga, Pa.; James N. Catlow, West Orange, N. J.; A. C. Croll, Allentown, Pa.

## NEWS FROM THE STATE HOUSE

(Continued from Page One.)

Street Commissioner Salem D. Charles of Boston strenuously opposed those sections of the charter which propose to change the method of taking land by right of eminent domain, and to have the street commissioners appointed by the mayor. He gave figures to show that during the past 11 years the street commissioners have taken property valued at \$14,000,000 by right of eminent domain, and although the finance commission was supplied with every detail of every transaction, it was unable to point even the finger of suspicion at a single transaction. Yet they seek to change the whole thing and say that any department of the city desiring land shall have the power to take it.

The people are clamoring for a new charter, Mr. Charles said, and the Legislature should give it to them, but it should exercise great care to make sure that it does not give them something worse than they have now, and it should insist that men who favor the charter, no matter what their name or their standing, should bring sound arguments when they urge its adoption in the present form.

"The trouble with the finance commission," said Mr. Charles, "is that they lack practical experience." He particularly objected to the sections of the bill which give the mayor power of removal as "vicious." "It makes it possible," he says, "for a mayor to require the board to approve an order favoring a henchman or go out of office. I desire my acts to be judged by the people. I recommend that the sections be so amended as to exempt the board of street commissioners as they do the school board from the control of the mayor."

"Any board without experience would have to employ experts which would mean great expense, while long experience in office, as is the case with the present board would make experts unnecessary."

"In the South station taking the board saved the city \$900,000. A change should not be made unless some one can be found who can do it better."

A committee from the city council was next heard. William F. Kenney discussed the recall sections, opposing them on the ground that they created the very state of things the finance commission were seeking to avoid, the mingling of state and municipal matters on the same ballot and creating the possibility of a mayor being recalled by a majority of the people at the state election and reelected at the city election by a plurality vote.

Councilman Frank A. Goodwin read statements attributed to former Mayor Nathan Matthews, chairman of the finance commission, to the effect that a city government was not like a private corporation; that is business was to spend money in behalf of city interests, and not to make money.

In the past 12 years, he said, the double chamber has saved the city \$17,000,000. He submitted figures to prove this contention.

Councilman Goodwin went on to show that the council was not responsible for the increase of the city debt, as has been alleged by the advocates of the new charter. Figures showed that the city council is responsible for but 17 per cent of it. Most of it was due to the acts of the Legislature.

Mr. Goodwin said more publicity was necessary in public affairs. He advocated a common council of one member for each city ward, with an additional member elected at large for each 3000 inhabitants. This would mean about 38 members in the council.

Councilman Frank P. Crane pointed out that requiring a 5000 name nomination paper would make it necessary to employ men to secure names under unfavorable conditions.

Councilman Walter R. Means said that a board of nine members was an unrepresentative form of government. Even with a board of nine as all real powers are taken away, it would be but a figurehead.

The ratification of appointments by the civil service commission would lead to much kicking. The speaker opposed a permanent finance commission and if one was created it should not be paid, and should give facts not opinions.

Francis M. Ducey of the common council committee said the people should decide whether they wanted a new charter or not. He asked that a referendum be attached to Boston city charter.

Alderman Anderson, as chairman of the legislative committee of the council, did not favor the charter as a whole. He believed in a permanent finance commission, but said if its members were entitled to large pay, certainly the aldermen should be better paid, who do much for the city.

"I am opposed to the elimination of party designations," he said. "It is easy for a known man to get 5000 names, but an unknown man, even if a thrifty, energetic man, would have difficulty in getting the number. I think the number should be possibly 3000. I disagree with the provision for the certification of appointments by the civil service commission."

"If the charter is reported as drafted, I think the council will be composed of nine Democrats. I favor a larger council body."

The first speaker at the afternoon session, beginning at 3 o'clock, will be ex-Mayor Edwin U. Curtis, Republican, who will be followed by ex-Mayor John F. Fitzgerald, Democrat, both of whom oppose the bill.

### OPENING OF MACKEREL SEASON.

GLOUCESTER, Mass.—The opening of the mackerel season being close at hand, the schooner Monarch, Captain Bantier, leaves today for the Cape Hatteras mackerel grounds. The schooner Electric Flash also is fitting out for mackerel, and will sail in a few days.

## LAWRENCE CLOSING ARGUMENT BEFORE RAILROAD BOARD

Claims Reports to State and to Stock Exchange Vary and Wants the Making of False Returns Punished.

### SCORES NEW HAVEN

William B. Lawrence of Medford made his closing argument today before the committee on railroads on the various bills which he has introduced to prevent the making of false returns by railroads or street railway corporations and to provide a penalty for such companies and their officers for unauthorized increases of capital stock or absorption of other roads.

He submitted to the committee a statement by an accountant employed by him, this statement showing alleged discrepancies between the reports filed with the Massachusetts railroad commission by the New Haven road and the reports filed by the road with the New York Stock Exchange. Mr. Lawrence refused to make this statement public, taking the ground that the accountant had not yet had time to verify his figures.

Mr. Lawrence said it is a crime to permit New York stock operators to come into Massachusetts and juggle with the stock of a Massachusetts corporation as they did with the stock of the Boston & Maine railroad. It means that the market value of a stock can be changed millions of dollars in a year. It is impossible to protect it against the assaults of Wall street. Both Connecticut and New York have statutes which protect investors in case the corporations juggle with their finances. Massachusetts should afford the same protection to investors.

He repeated his charges that there are discrepancies between the reports of the New Haven road as made to the railroad commission and to the New York stock exchange, and called attention to the fact that his bill simply provides a penalty for willful false statements and not for those which may be accidentally made.

Mr. Lawrence claimed that it is not necessary for the Legislature to chop off the head of the New Haven road nor to ratify its acts; it can pass an act which will suspend judgment and put the road on its good behavior. Then, if there are further objectionable acts, the Legislature can take such action as will punish them.

The hearing was continued to next Tuesday at 10:30 a. m., at which time the opposition to the Lawrence bills will be heard.

## SOMERVILLE MEN OPPOSE MEDFORD ELEVATED PLANS

Somerville appeared to be arrayed against Medford at a hearing before the street railway committee today on a bill to authorize the Boston Elevated to construct an elevated railway through Somerville from Sullivan Square to Medford. A delegation from West Somerville was present in favor and seemed to lose standing with fellow-citizens on that account.

City Solicitor Elmer E. Elmer of Medford said the plan was proposed as a means of allowing citizens of his city and the places beyond to get rapid transit to Boston and to avoid the congestion at Sullivan Square. It would not go through the residential or valuable section of Somerville, but along Mystic avenue and through the manufacturing district. In all great public improvements private interests have to suffer to some extent and it was for the committee to weigh one in this case against the other.

He claimed that there was to be a conference of a committee of the board of aldermen of the two cities to see if some understanding could not be arrived at and he wanted a postponement for two weeks for this committee to report.

This conference was disclaimed by a Somerville alderman although further questioning brought out the fact that a committee had been appointed and that Medford officials had requested a conference. Mayor Brewer of Medford told the committee that the bill submitted was a tentative measure in which Medford stood ready to make any reasonable concessions to Somerville.

Howard D. Moore of West Somerville and the opposition in Somerville was to an elevated structure and no bill with that feature would be approved by the other side. He represented the West Somerville board of trade in favor of the measure. L. E. Merritt for the same board wanted the city's interests safeguarded. While he claimed to favor the measure his remarks were guarded.

Ex-Mayor Edward Glines sought to question the witnesses to show that while an elevated structure was provided for Somerville that a surface road in Medford was planned. Mr. Elder answered this by saying that the same provision applied to both cities in last year's bill. At a conference then the Somerville representatives preferred to have an elevated structure in their city

## EX-GOV. J. F. HANLY HEARD IN LOWELL

Appeal Made for Y. M. C. A. Building at Banquet Given Business Men in the Odd Fellows Temple.

LOWELL, Mass.—Ex-Governor J. Frank Hanly of Indiana and Francis B. Sears, president of the National Shawmut Bank of Boston, spoke before a business men's banquet, under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. in Odd Fellows Temple Monday night. One-half of those present were women. A public reception was held at 6:30 o'clock.

Mr. Sears, who is a director of Boston Y. M. C. A., said "To succeed in business a man must not only have a good moral character, but a good healthy body and mental development. We believe in advancing no theology; we simply ask good moral character, a Christian attitude and integrity," and then in closing, Mr. Sears read excerpts from a speech by Wendell Phillips, wherein stress was laid upon the planting in the nation's heart the fine sense of right.

Ex-Governor Hanly said he liked the grace and beauty of the business men of Lowell, referring to the large number of ladies present. He said, "I am told that not more than 19 per cent of parents in Lowell are native born. Can you think of a greater business than that of transforming a lad born under a different flag into an American boy? That's what this association is doing in 100,000 cases. What Lowell needs more than anything else is citizenship, morally and mentally. Let Lowell invest \$100,000 in a Y. M. C. A. building, and in 50 years' time you will know the great harvest from that investment."

In conclusion he spoke of General Secretary W. A. Morse of the Lowell Association and of his great desire to push the work of the association in Lowell and the plans for the erection of a building as proposed.

## ALUMINUM MEN EFFECT COMBINE

MANITOWOC, Mich.—Official confirmation of the reported combination of aluminum manufacturing concerns of the West was made public Monday, the deal having been closed at a meeting in New York, at which the new company was organized under the name of the Aluminum Goods Manufacturing Company.

The combination includes the Manitowoc Aluminum Novelty Company, the Two Rivers Aluminum Company and the New Jersey Aluminum Company of Newark, N. J. The company is incorporated under the laws of New Jersey, with a capital stock of \$750,000. G. A. Kruppschmitt of Newark, N. J., is president, and Joseph Koenig of Two Rivers, and George Vits of this city are vice-presidents.



## LARGE USERS and SMALL USERS

A WELL developed telephone system is the consensus of many desires, not the narrow reflection of the wishes of some individual or group of individuals.

The value of a telephone service is determined largely by the number of possible connections that may be made with other telephone users.

In planning such a service it is necessary to have many different classes of rates, so that it may be placed within the means of everyone. Each subscriber to the service, be he large user or small user, adds strength and value to the whole. To illustrate:

The wholesaler or manufacturer needs a telephone system that will connect him with the retailer; in fact, the value of his telephone may be largely proportionate to the number of retailer customers he can reach in this way.

The retailer's telephone service provides quick communication with wholesaler or manufacturer for the replenishment of stock, but much more important in determining its value is the number of customers—largely residential customers, perhaps—whom he may reach, or who may reach him, in this way.

To the residential user the telephone service is of value in proportion to the aid it gives in transacting the domestic business of the home—in ordering supplies—in emergency calls to the doctor, the fire department or the police department—not to speak of its rapidly increasing value as a medium of social intercommunication.

To realize this interdependence—to emphasize the value of a service connecting all classes of users—and to offer its product (telephone service) in lots suited to the needs of all classes—this has been the effort of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company.

That its forecast of possibilities has been verified, that its campaign of education has been effective, and that its distribution of classes of service to meet the most varying requirements has been approved, needs no argument other than the repetition of this conclusive fact—308,000 telephones connected to its system.

If you are not represented among the 308,000 telephones now connected with the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company's system, let us show you how a telephone would be helpful.

If you don't need one, your wife may. Count the steps it will save, the comfort it will bring, the emergency service it will render, and you will say a residence telephone at our rates is an economical investment.

New England Telephone & Telegraph Co.

Call Commercial Department, Fort Hill 7600



## UNION PACIFIC SUIT SETTLED BY GIVING BACK COAL LANDS

WASHINGTON—It was announced today by Secretary of the Interior Ballinger that the government's suit against the Union Pacific Railway Company, involving coal lands in Wyoming valued at \$10,000,000, was settled out of court last Monday by former Attorney-General Bonaparte and former Secretary of the Interior Garfield. The suit was for the recovery from the company of 4560 acres. The land had been acquired through what are known as "dummy entries."

The company decided not to defend the suit. The basis of the agreement is as follows:

The railroad conveyed to the United States all the land. They paid to the United States \$33,889 in settlement for coal already mined from this land. At this rate, the land would be worth \$2500 an acre, or more than \$10,000,000. The company has discontinued mining from the lands conveyed; the lands having been withdrawn from entry until June 1, 1909, when they may be acquired by any citizen under the coal law.

Besides reconveying the lands and paying trespass, damage the company loses \$91,200, which was paid into the treasury as a purchase price for this land.

## Stephenson to Be Sworn in At Next Senate Session

WASHINGTON—The certificates of election of Senator Isaac Stephenson of Wisconsin, which did not arrive in time on Saturday to permit him to be sworn in on that day, are now in the possession of the secretary of the senate.

They will be presented to the Senate on March 15, when that body reconvenes, and Senator Stephenson will then be sworn in. Senator LaFollette, it is understood, will not oppose the administration of the oath to his colleague, although, it is said, he will make a statement to the effect that the right of a senator to his seat is still under investigation by a committee of the Wisconsin Legislature.

The opponents of Stephenson, led by LaFollette, will await the findings of that investigation and then if the result warrants such action they will demand, just as was done in the case of Senator Smoot of Utah, that his seat be declared vacant.

## Knox Revives Reception to Diplomats at Capital

WASHINGTON—Secretary of State Knox will hold a formal reception to the heads of the diplomatic legations on Wednesday, the first function of his administration. This affair will mark the revival of the traditional observance upon the inception of a new administration. It was not followed by Secretary Root or Secretary Hay.

## Washington Briefs

E. W. Durant of Charleston, S. C., is being considered as a successor to W. D. Crum as collector of that port.

Charles E. Taylor, a Washington newspaper man, has been appointed secretary to Secretary Meyer of the navy department.

Herbert Stevens of Brookline, Mass., has been appointed private secretary to Secretary of Commerce and Labor Nagel.

President and Mrs. Taft were enthusiastically greeted when they entered a box at a Washington theater Monday night.

It is understood to be almost definitely settled that former Secretary Straus of the department of commerce and labor will be appointed ambassador to Japan.

The new attorney-general, George W. Wickersham, was Monday afternoon formally presented to the supreme court of the United States by Solicitor-General Hoyt.

Comptroller of the Treasury Tracywell Monday presented retiring Secretary Cortelyou with a magnificent silver loving cup, the gift of Mr. Cortelyou's associates.

## In Shops of Those Who Advertise With Us

The Jordan Marsh Company's spring opening, which began Monday, is displaying a large line of handsome and practical garments for women and misses.

A large portion of the second floor is devoted to the display of coats for evening, street, automobile and tourist wear. The evening coats come in imported German broadcloth, braided nets, satin, crepe de chine and tussar, and are to be had in all the standard shades, beside several delicate new tones. The new auto coats are exceptionally smart this year and are to be had in all the popular shades of tweeds, chevrons and serges. Among the suits the new raius shade is attracting a great deal of favorable attention, and many other new tones are shown also. The skirts are longer than last year, and everything matches, from the trimming to the lining.

In the misses' department among the especially attractive features are the two-piece suits, consisting of the costume and the coat. They are shown in

## TARIFF PROBLEMS UNDER DISCUSSION AT WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON—President Taft, Senator Aldrich of the finance committee of the Senate, Speaker Cannon of the House and Secretary of the Treasury McVeagh have just held a long conference at the White House on the coming tariff legislation and the problem of financing the government. The conference agreed that every Republican in the House and Senate is pledged by the party platform to let nothing interfere with an immediate revision. The necessity for the enactment of a tariff bill at the earliest possible moment was discussed, there being little reference to the details.

That the manufacturers and other large interests are demanding early tariff legislation and that the business conditions of the country are necessarily unsettled until the tariff schedules are finally fixed by Congress, were the principal reasons given for the desire to permit nothing to interfere with prompt action at the special session.

The most important development of the conference is understood to be that the decision was reached that the new tariff bill when completed shall contain the principle of the maximum and minimum tariff. What shall be the maximum and what the minimum, and whether the maximum or the minimum shall be the working tariff at the start must be settled at future conferences.

President Taft has told the tariff revision would contain no reference to specific schedules. Mr. Taft has, however, made a consistent fight for a genuine revision of the tariff and has let it be known in many ways that he would be satisfied with nothing less. In his inaugural address he frankly called attention to the \$104,000,000 deficit which confronts the administration and suggested the possible necessity of an inheritance tax to make up some of the future revenues. Franklin McVeagh has allowed himself to be quoted as to the possible necessity of a stamp tax.

It is certain that since the conference Monday there is a more definite understanding as to what may and what may not be desired of the proposed new tariff as a revenue producer. If the conclusion has been reached that the tariff revision must be radical, provision in the bill may be looked for which will have for its purpose raising revenues by other means than a tax on imports.

A cut of one half in the duties on lumber and manufactures of lumber, it is understood, is provided by the new bill. Another change, according to information from reliable sources, is that hides have been placed on the free list. There has been much contention over the duties on these two articles.

## Hill in Line for Senate, Maine Politicians Say

WASHINGTON—Maine politicians of the capital are picking ex-Gov. John F. Hill of that state, the new acting chairman of the Republican national committee, to be the successor in the Senate of either Mr. Hale or Mr. Frye. One or the other is expected to retire soon.

Ex-Governor Hill is recognized as one of the most popular Republicans in the state. He is credited with not being averse to senatorial honors. His new position will give him prestige and a national reputation, and Maine for years has taken great pride in having senators and representatives of national reputation at Washington. Ex-Governor Hill will easily be able to keep in close touch with the Taft administration. He will have a great advantage in his new office over Representative Burleigh, also of Augusta, who aspires to the Senate.

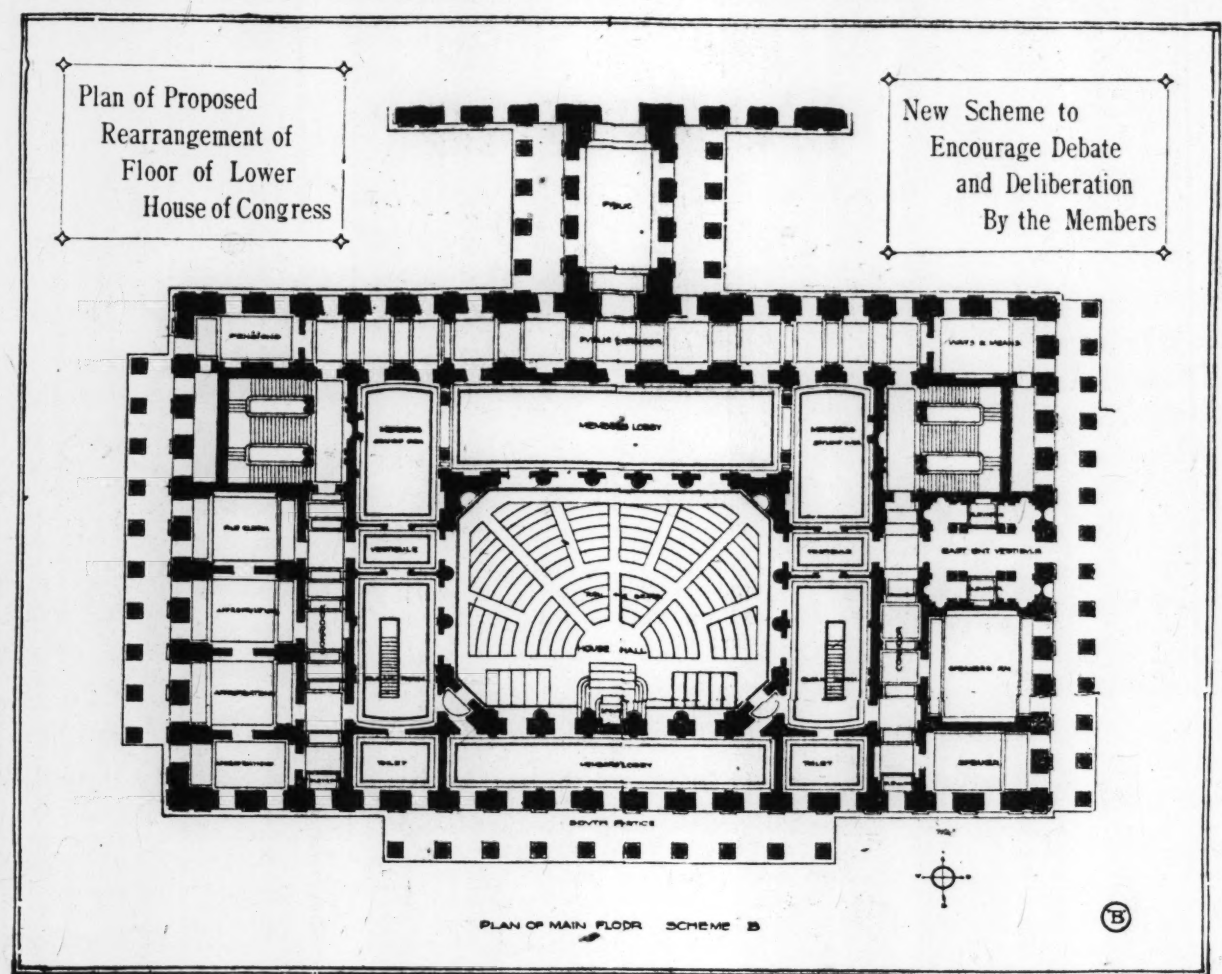
## KNOX DOES NOT LIKE THE TITLE

WASHINGTON—Secretary of State Philander C. Knox is one cabinet officer who, it is understood, does not appreciate the title of "Mr. Secretary." He prefers being called "Mr. Knox."

Among the other democratic tendencies of the new premier is his habit of early rising. Six o'clock is rather a late time for him to get up so that before the usual office hours he has performed a large amount of work. Since assuming the state portfolio he has arrived at his desk daily at 9 o'clock, or earlier.

He will probably continue his practice of taking papers home with him to be studied and acted upon in the early morning before he goes to his office.

## Famous Hall of Lower Congress Will Be Remodeled



WASHINGTON—Congress has set apart \$350,000 for the remodeling of the hall of the House of Representatives, and the work will probably be taken up following the adjournment of the special tariff session. It will be only partially completed when Congress meets for the regular session of the Sixty-first Congress in December, but it is expected the hall at that time will be in condition to permit its use. Should this prove not to be likely, however, the proposed rearrangement of the hall will have to go over until after the adjournment of the short session of the Sixty-first Congress, March 4, 1911. But whether done this year, or in two years, the popular branch of the American Congress at last is to be properly housed, under conditions that will encourage debate and real deliberation.

The present hall has been in use since shortly prior to the civil war. Both the Senate and House wings were constructed during the Buchanan administration, and the great dome in the center was completed while the war was in progress. In the hall formerly used for the purposes of the House—it is now known as Statuary Hall, and is filled with statues of the great men of the country—it was possible for debate to be conducted in an orderly and impressive manner. There were in those times none of the complaints now made about inability to hear.

Most of the great senators have served for a time in the House. Henry Clay made his greatest speeches in that body, as did Daniel Webster. John Quincy Adams had a brief career in the Senate, and a long and active period of service in the House at a time when his public influence was augmented by the fact that he had been President. Many men notable in the history of the country served only in the House. Among the

Presidents thus serving may be mentioned Madison, Lincoln, Garfield and McKinley, and among other men whose service was confined to the House may be mentioned Fisher Ames, Henry Winter Davis, Thaddeus Stevens, Randolph Tucker, William L. Wilson and Thomas B. Reed.

It is now recalled—and this had something to do with the determination of Congress to reduce the size of the present hall of the House—that in former times, when men of the type just mentioned were House members, and when the House held its meetings in a small chamber, its debates exercised an influence which they have not since enjoyed. In fact, never since the House has occupied the present hall have its proceedings made any appeal to the country. It may be supposed by some persons that the present rules of the House have had something to do with stifling debate, but this is not the case. The difficulty is far removed from any question of rules.

Under existing conditions a member cannot hear another who is speaking unless he has a seat near him. There are not half a dozen members of the House now who can make themselves heard in a conversational tone throughout the House. Members are compelled to assume the grand, oratorical style, and to shout and declaim. Ambassador Bryce, in his "American Commonwealth," speaking of this condition in the House, says as follows, in part:

"It is hard to talk calm good sense at the top of your voice, hard to unfold a complicated measure. A speaker's vocal organs react upon his manner, and his manner on the substance of his speech. It is also hard to thunder at an unscrupulous majority or a factious minority when they do not sit opposite to you, but all around you and behind you, as is the case in the House. Men of fine intellect and good ordinary elocution

have exclaimed in despair that in the House of Representatives the mere physical effort to be heard uses up all the powers, so that intellectual action becomes impossible. The natural refuge is written speeches or habitual silence."

Mr. Bryce also calls attention to the fact that the hall of the House is three times the size of the British House of Commons, and about as large as Westminster Hall, and he adds that the proportions are so good that it is not until you observe how small a man looks at the farther end, and how faint ordinary voices sound, that you realize its vast size.

The scheme of rearrangement adopted provides for a rectangular hall, like the present hall, but considerably smaller. The length of the hall at present is 113½ feet; the length of the new hall will be 81 feet. The width of the hall at present is 67½ feet; the width of the new hall will be 64 feet. The new plan will reduce the floor area 2200 square feet, the gallery area 3311 feet, the cubical contents of the hall 126,025 feet, and will increase the seating capacity 53. For the large desks are to be removed and their places taken by extended racks in front of rows of chairs, giving each member limited space for writing and for the piling of books.

Both the Senate and House at present are completely surrounded by lobbies and corridors, and are lighted from the ceiling, through which the light of day comes, filtered through artistic glass effects. The House, as rearranged, will have one outside wall, to the south, and will thus get some chance at direct ventilation.

It is the unanimous opinion of leading members that the new arrangement will go far in the direction of restoring the House to its former position as a great deliberative body, and it is for this reason that the change has been ordered.

## CHANGE IN INAUGURATION DATE GENERALLY FAVORED

WASHINGTON—The movement to change the date of the inauguration by means of an amendment to the constitution is not a new one, but the revival of one started in 1901 when a regular organization was brought together and a systematic campaign begun to have the third Thursday in April adopted. It has long been seen that such a change is desirable. No one really opposes the movement and the only reason it has not been brought about is a certain disposition to procrastinate.

In order to secure a change of date it will be necessary for the Senate and House of Representatives to secure a two-thirds vote for a resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution. Then it will be necessary that this amendment be ratified by four-fifths of the Legislatures of the respective states. The matter is one, therefore, which interests each state separately as well as being of concern to the national Legislative Assembly.

The national committee on the pro-

posed change of the inauguration date is composed of James L. Norris, secretary; Thomas W. Smith, Admiral George Dewey, Gen. Nelson A. Miles, C. J. Bell, S. W. Woodward, C. C. Glover, Frank A. Munsey, John Joy Edson, Theodore W. Noyes, Justice John M. Harmon, John F. Wilkins, Gen. John M. Wilson and the Governors of the states and territories.

There is, however, a deep-seated opposition in Congress to the submission of amendments to the Constitution. The only amendments thus far made, it will be remembered, came about immediately following the adoption of the original instrument, and were for the purpose of making it workable; and following the civil war, that certain issues settled by that war might be embodied in the organic law. Hundreds of amendments, many of them wise, have been offered at other times, but Congress has always declined to consider them seriously. Its leaders are so unwilling to set precedents that may possibly lead to frequent doctoring of the Constitution by way of amendment, that nothing has been done.

## Talk of New Ambassadors Heard in Many Quarters

WASHINGTON—All Washington is filled with gossip of coming changes in the diplomatic corps. Ambassador Griscom at Rome sent his resignation to President Roosevelt some weeks ago, and asked to have it take effect March 4. Gossip connects the name of ex-Secretary of State Robert Bacon with this post.

It is generally assumed that Whitelaw Reid will not be continued in London, and the presence in Washington of Timothy L. Woodruff, chairman of the Republican state committee of New York, has led to the coupling of his name with the succession. Ever since Mr. Woodruff got out of the senatorial fight in New York to make way for Mr. Root, there has been talk to the effect that he would be rewarded with a first-class diplomatic appointment. Mr. Woodruff called on President Taft today with Senator Root.

Friends of Dr. Charles W. Eliot of Harvard University are working to have him sent to London, and the name of Seth Low of New York has also been brought forward.

The only definite offers that have been made are of the embassy to Japan, which was proposed to former Secretary of Commerce and Labor Oscar S. Straus, and a European post which was offered to former Secretary of the Navy Newberry. Mr. Newberry replied that he did not care to enter the diplomatic service, and Mr. Straus still has his offer under consideration.

## Cortelyou to Consult On Offer From New York

WASHINGTON—Former Secretary of the Treasury Cortelyou will go to New York, probably the latter part of this week or early next week, to confer with the directors of the Consolidated Gas Company regarding the presidency of that company, which Mr. Cortelyou has been asked to take.

## CHARTER TALK AT TRINITY.

John F. Moors of the former Boston finance commission will speak tonight at 8 o'clock to the members of Trinity Club at the parish house of Trinity Church on the proposed new city charter. Mr. Moors represented the Merchants' Association on the finance commission, the work of which has resulted in the movement for a new charter for the city.

## Hints by May Manton



The quantity of material required for the medium size is 1½ yards 16 inches wide, with ½ yard of plain material 36 for the peplum and sleeves, 1½ yards of heading, ¾ yards of edging.

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## KEEL OF FLORIDA LAID AT BROOKLYN NAVY YARD TODAY

NEW YORK—Blowing of all the whistles along Sands street and the booming of a marine band signalized today that the keel of the battleship Florida was successfully laid at the Brooklyn navy yard.

Admiral Goodrich presided at the ceremonies of laying the steel plates of the battleship, which with her sister ship, the Utah, exceed all records, both as to size and prospective effectiveness, for fighting ship yet designed.

Three hundred men have been employed on the preliminary construction, which amounts to 5 per cent of the work on the vessel. Thirty-two months will be required for her completion. She will be 520 feet long, carry 10 12-inch guns and her displacement will be 21,825 tons, exceeding the Vanguard and Sans Pareil, the new prize members of England's water defense.

## NEW YORK TO MAKE A SUBWAY OUTLAY OF FIFTY MILLIONS

NEW YORK—Theodore P. Shonts, president of the Interborough Metropolitan, opposed before the public service commission the proposal to grant a franchise to William G. McAdoo to extend his Sixth avenue tunnel line from 33d street to the Grand Central station.

In the course of his argument Mr. Shonts informed the commission that within a few days the Interborough's engineers will submit plans for a \$50,000,000 enlargement of its present subway system that would provide for the traffic demands for the next 10 or 12 years. As a sequel to this immediate addition he said that his company intended a still greater improvement that would furnish the city with transit facilities adequate to the needs of the next 100 years.

## FAIRBANKS UTTERS WARNING: CENTRAL POWER TOO GREAT

INDIANAPOLIS—Former Vice-president Charles W. Fairbanks, having returned to his home city, addressed the Legislature Monday, saying, in part:

"Twelve years ago I received in this historic chamber my first commission in the public service. I received it with clean hands, and I return it with clean hands. It is not for me to speak of the manner in which I have done my public work, but I may be pardoned in saying that it has been performed with undivided allegiance to the public interest."

"It has seemed to me that there is a growing tendency needlessly to multiply the laws. The statutory laws should be scrupulously measured by the reasonable public need."

"I cannot conclude," he said, "without a word of caution with regard to the peril of centralization. We are moving forward toward centralized power never dreamed of by our fathers."

"We find the tendency within the state, and I use state in its generic sense, to

ward increasing the power of the larger political divisions at the expense of the smaller; and in the larger field of political authority the tendency is for the national government to attract to itself continually increasing power."

"There is peril in removing burdens of government too far from the people. This may be said to be twofold in its character. It begets extravagance in those who, far removed, are charged with the duty of making the expenditure and the people, who are relieved from immediate responsibility, become atrophied, as it were, upon their self-governing side."

"The underlying maxims of republican government—the political verities which are the basis of our institutions—must guide our feet as they guided the feet of our fathers if we are to avoid the disasters which other peoples have met."

"My friends, I bring to you for this honor and to the people of this state who have so signally trusted me the tribute of my gratitude."

## CENSUS BILL IN NEWS FORM LIKELY

WASHINGTON—The passage of a new census bill during the special session to take the place of the measure vetoed by President Roosevelt previous to his retirement from office is confidently predicted by its friends in Congress. Representative Crumpacker, in charge of the bill, believes President Taft will sign it.

The plan for the selection of clerks by non-competitive examinations, as provided for in the vetoed bill, has been abandoned.

The new measure provides for "special test examinations," prescribed by the civil service commission. The selection would differ from the ordinary selection under the civil service in that the director of the census might, when the exigencies of the service required, give preference to eligibles immediately available, instead of selecting the appointees according to rating, as is otherwise provided.

## SERVICE BY ORGANISTS' GUILD.

The American Guild of Organists will hold a service in the Harvard Church, Brookline, on Wednesday evening. The Rev. Ambrose W. Vernon, D. D., will speak and Prof. H. C. Macdougall and Everett E. Truette will furnish the music. The service will be sung by the Harvard Church quartet and played by Prof. H. M. Dunham.

## CALLS ANOTHER PEACE MEETING

MEXICO CITY—President Zelaya of Nicaragua, has called another peace conference of the five Central American republics, urged, according to advices received here, by the fact that United States warships are now anchored off the west coast of Central America. President Zelaya has proposed to hold another conference on board a warship of the United States anchored at Amapala, and representatives of the four other small republics are asked to attend.

## ROOSEVELTS ARE GOING TO ITALY

OYSTER BAY, N. Y.—It was announced today that the entire family of Colonel Roosevelt, with the exception of Mrs. Longworth and Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., will go to Italy during the summer and will be joined there by the former President after he concludes his African hunt. During their stay in Italy the Roosevelt family will be the guests of Mrs. Roosevelt's sister, Miss Carey, at her villa near Rome.

## CAMPANINI TO QUIT MANHATTAN.

NEW YORK—Cleofonte Campanini, conductor of Oscar Hammerstein's Manhattan Opera House since it opened, is to sever his connection with the Manhattan at the end of the present season.

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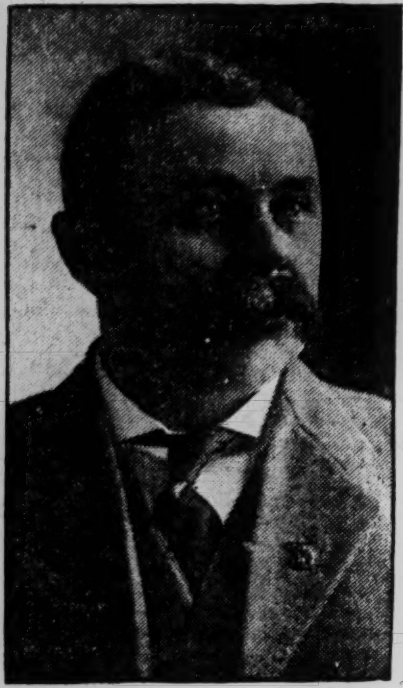
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## Los Angeles Test of Purity Nears Climax



A. C. HARPER,  
Mayor of Los Angeles, recalled under  
the charter provision.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Voters of Los Angeles will decide, March 26, whether the course of Mayor A. C. Harper, in whose case the recall provision of the city charter has been invoked, is in keeping with the sentiments of the majority. George Alexander, a man of undoubted integrity and high standing, having served well both as councilman and

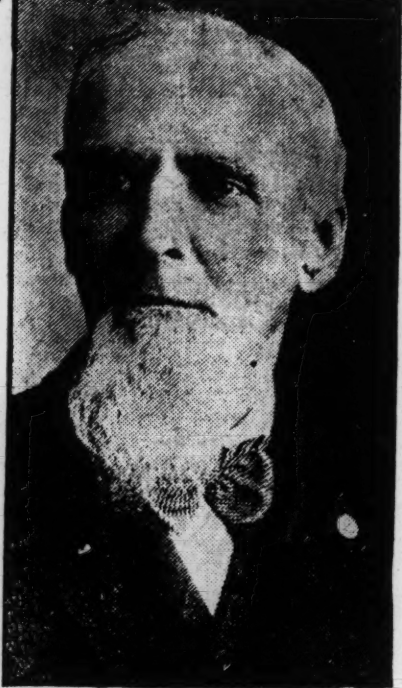
supervisor, has been named by the opposition to Mayor Harper, and the campaign is the severest this city ever has known.

The recall petition, which asks for the removal of Mayor Harper from public office, after serious charges had been preferred against him, was signed by 10,000 qualified voters, and those having it in hand maintain that they were able to cover only about half the city in the time allotted to them. The mayor's friends are making a strenuous effort in his behalf and have created considerable favorable sentiment in certain quarters.

Discontent with the present administration reached a climax when Mayor Harper appointed as a member of the board of public works former Chief of Police Edward Kerns, who, while a councilman, twice voted to give to a corporation property of Los Angeles valued at \$1,000,000. Kerns has been otherwise in ill favor in this city, and his appointment was considered an affront to the better element.

The charges against the mayor include that of protecting houses in certain sections of the city, when these places are positively outlawed by state regulations. Mr. Harper's defense is that he believes the evil is best controlled by segregation, but the Municipal League and other civic bodies hold that the mayor is elected to enforce existing laws, rather than to permit their violation because this suits his own judgment. Hence the ready protest against his policy.

Not satisfied with the majority report of the grand jury, which, while it censured, did not indict, a minority of six grand jurors published a report, in which



GEORGE ALEXANDER,  
Candidate to oppose present executive  
in coming election.

they spoke even more strongly against the mayor's course.

Mr. Harper is accused of selling, at exorbitant prices, worthless oil stock to saloon men and others, who could, by purchasing such stock, compensate him for remaining deaf and blind to the illegal, immoral things they wished to do for the promotion of their business.

## Musical Events In Boston

## A VERDI EXCERPT.

MONDAY evening in Jordan Hall the Commonwealth Opera Company gave the fourth act of Verdi's "La Forza del Destino," with the following cast: Leonora, Rose Thayer Thomas; Don Carlo Di Vargas, G. L. Fabri; Don Alvaro, F. Manetta; Padre Guardiano, P. Da Ru. Assisting the singers was an orchestra of 30 players directed by Henri G. Blaisdell.

The Commonwealth Opera Company called out to its first evening of grand opera a fair-sized audience, which gave



EMMA HOWE FABRI.

good attention to the singing and acting and applauded generously everything that deserved praise. The stage was well equipped with scenery, the orchestra, composed of both men and women, was competent and the singers had every chance, so far as accessories go, to do themselves justice.

"La Forza del Destino," considered as a drama, is one of those swift moving Spanish plays which run their course according to a fixed stage code. There is a principle of Spanish ethics involved in the play and the carrying out of this principle to a satisfactory conclusion is a matter of paramount importance. The question whether the drama is a tragedy or a comedy is more or less arbitrary; whatever happens at the end, whether lovers are united or torn asunder, some rule of Spanish ethics or manners must be made to triumph. The play from which Verdi's librettist transcribed "La Forza del Destino" happens to be a tragedy. Now in any other country but Spain, a tragedy must have a tremendous purpose; if at the end the hero or heroine dies, there must be the best of reasons for the calamity, reasons about which there can be little or no argument. But the Spanish stage does not always take tragedy so seriously. A Spanish audience can complacently watch a young nobleman contrive to take his sister's life, if they feel that the motive which actuates him is sufficiently aristocratic.

The first character to appear on the stage Wednesday evening was Don Carlo, with regulation cloak and dagger. He was a tremendous nobleman as impersonated by Mr. Fabri, but there was no mistaking that he was the conventional gentleman of the classic Spanish drama. He began to sing, but that did not change him. His music sounded like that heard in a better known opera which Verdi founded on another Spanish play, but his world was entirely different from the world represented in the romantic "Il Trovatore." Soon there appeared a contrasting character, Don Carlo's sister's lover, in the garb of a friar; and between these two the traditional Spanish quarrel arose. Musical-

ly the quarrel was a duet, with an occasional reminder of melody in "La Traviata."

The duet changed to a duel, which took place off the stage. In the last scene, which introduced the character Leonora, news was brought that her brother, Don Carlo, was struck down. She forgot the aristocratic purpose he had long held to destroy her and rushed to where he lay. What happened at that point the good genius of the original dramatist, or the librettist, caused to take place off the stage. Leonora after a brief absence reappeared and lived long enough to sing with her lover and with an aged hermit, a trio in which she lamented the Force of Destiny that brought her life to its unhappy end.

When one searches out the destiny which so relentlessly pursued the heroine of the drama, it appears to be nothing more than the prejudice of her family against her marrying outside the Spanish aristocracy, even though her lover was on princely rank at home. This prejudice is the whole motive of the play on which Verdi's opera is founded. To a Spanish playwright it offered sufficient grounds for a tragic outcome; Verdi's problem was to make that outcome appeal to an audience not Spanish. Though he had his original version of the words modified by a second librettist, the problem was never solved. The drama is at home nowhere but in Spain and Verdi's musical



SIG. G. L. FABRI.

setting, beautiful though it is, can never make "La Forza del Destino" universally popular.

The singing of the soprano part by Rose Thayer Thomas and of the tenor part by Mr. Manetta was earnest; the acting of all the parts looked as if it was the result of advice from without more than of impulse from within. Whatever were the faults of the performance, none of them came from carelessness in preparation.

To "Cavalleria," which was sung after the fourth act of Verdi's opera, there will be given no discussion in this column today. As a rehearsal for to-night it offered, in respect to the principal singers, considerable encouragement. The work of the chorus gave reason to doubt if they would be ready for their duties much before another season.

The program of the organ recital in Arlington Street Church Wednesday afternoon, March 10, at 4:30, will be as follows: Prelude in B minor, Bach; Rhapsodie, Saint-Saens; Canon, Cesar Franck; Meditation, d'Evry; Finale from seventh sonata, Guilman. The organist will be Allen W. Swan of New Bedford.

## Realty News

Real estate and business in general in Everett have taken a boom since the Everett board of trade reorganized and began to take an active interest in the city's affairs. Already increased business in house building is reported, while at least one new business concern has signified its intention of locating in Everett as soon as suitable factory buildings can be secured. The name of the new concern and the nature of its business are withheld pending the securing of a location, but it is stated by officials of the board of trade that more than 100 hands will be employed.

To cope with the difficulty of lack of buildings, a cooperative building association has been formed, with Elmore Andrews of Everett as president. Other members of the association are: E. B. Slocomb, Alexander Burnside, F. B. Rich, Albert Tenney, C. H. Harrison, P. F. Garvey, Charles B. Ladd, ex-Mayor H. H. Newton, Ralph Thurston, J. C. Harrington, Paul Sears, Ernest Fall and L. R. Woods, all prominent business men or capitalists.

The association has already secured options on some excellent factory property and is preparing plans for the erection of three-story buildings, without partitions, which will be cut up to suit tenants. It is expected that the new business enterprise which has stated its intention of locating in Everett will be housed in one of these buildings.

**ENTRIES OF RECORD.**  
The files of the real estate exchange show entries of record at the Suffolk registry of deeds for the week ending March 6, 1909, as follows:

	1909	1908
Number of transfers.....	478	370
Number of mortgages.....	210	142
Value of mortgages.....	\$883,900	\$787,123

## WONDERLAND PARK BID IN.

The foreclosure sale of Wonderland at Revere Monday afternoon attracted many well known real estate men. The auctioneer was Walter S. Fox. The big amusement place was bid in by John J. Higgins, John T. Burnett and Eugene V. R. Timmer for the bondholders for \$50,000. It is stated that in a few days the future of the enterprise will be decided.

## SALES IN CHINATOWN DISTRICT.

John L. Lochhead has transferred to Frank C. Warren title to the investment estate in Edinboro street, near Essex street in the Chinatown district, extending through to Oliver place, comprising 1364 square feet of land and a brick building. The tax valuation is \$13,000, mainly on the land.

The property 329 Harrison avenue, consisting of a four-story brick house and 1437 square feet of land, has been purchased by Nathan Wolf. The grantors were the Catherine F. Boland estate and Alfred E. Boland. Of the total \$6500 is on the lot. The whole is taxed for \$10,000.

## ROXBURY HOTELS CHANGE HANDS.

The brick apartment hotels, known as the Walnut and the Mills, numbered 80 and 82 Walnut avenue, corner of Rockland street, in Roxbury, have been conveyed to Maxine J. Hardy by Lucius Merrifield. The total valuation is \$55,400.

The property 238-240 Blue Hill avenue in Roxbury, consisting of two frame three-story apartment houses and 6500 square feet of land, has been sold to Edith Steller, who buys for investment and improvement. The whole is assessed for \$10,600. The broker was R. P. Delano.

## LARGE DORCHESTER LAND SALE.

John J. Buckland of Dorchester has bought for development a tract of 380, 390 square feet of land on Morton street near Blue Hill avenue boulevard, through the office of George O. Wood.

## ALTON (N. H.) PASTOR RESIGNS.

ALTON, N. H.—The Rev. E. W. Cummings has resigned the pastorate of the Free Baptist Church to take place April 1. It is understood that he is to go into business. He has been preaching here about nine years.

## "KITTY GREY."

G. P. Huntley and the London Comedy Company appeared Monday night at the Tremont Theater in the first Boston performance of "Kitty Grey," a musical comedy in three acts, adapted from the French by J. W. Pigott; music with introduction, by Lionel Monckton and Howard Talbot. The cast:

The Earl of Dulston.....G. P. Huntley  
Sir John Binfield.....F. Pope Stanper  
Ernest III, King of Illyria.....Charles Angelo

Pontichet, manager of Hotel Royale.....Francis Gaillard  
Joseph, English waiter at the hotel.....Percival Knight

Lady Binfield.....Valli Valli  
Sadie Poulson, her sister, an American heiress.....Eva Kelly  
Susan Bright, Kitty Grey's dresser.....Mabel Sealby

Queen of Illyria.....Glory Pearce  
Kitty Grey.....Julia Sanderson

The story of the play is an oft told one in the theater. Sir John Binfield is attracted by Kitty Grey, an English actress, and leaves his wife in France to call upon Kitty in London. The wife follows. Kitty assists the wife to win her husband back. The various persons mainly concerned are followed upon their journeys by their friends and relatives, including a blundering Englishman, the earl of Dulston, who succeeds in beautifully muddling the affairs of everybody with whom he is concerned.

This is the character played by Mr. Huntley, an actor who is unequalled in this kind of a role. He can say the most silly things with a solemnity of visage that is extremely funny. He can be perfectly ponderous about nothing at all, and expound what he feels to be really momentous thoughts with never a glimmer of intelligence in his vacuous face. His every inflection is closely characteristic of the type he is representing, and his walk is, with a barest hint of stage exaggeration, the walk of the chappie from Piccadilly. Mr. Huntley keeps his character human for all that he is so funny. Whether he is explaining the best methods of catching shrimps, or having a dangerous adventure with a rabbit's foot from Kitty's dressing table, or making a speech which he had written upon the back of one of his numerous duns, or trying to make dignified love dressed in a bath robe, he is irresistible in his humor.

Miss Sanderson has matured through her recent experiences in musical plays in England. She is more attractive than ever, has a well cultivated light voice of moderate range, and has learned how to use her hands and arms most gracefully. She is very pleasing in the three songs that fall to her, and is especially good in the duet in the last act with Sir John, "Just Good Friends." Miss Valli displayed considerable emotional ability in the part of Lady Binfield. She has an exceedingly sweet face and expressive eyes. Her song, "Mlle. Piroquette," was a pleasing dramatic solo.

Mr. Stamper was an excellent Sir John, making the character likable in spite of its weakness. Miss Mabel Sealby really shone in the small part of Kitty's dresser. A clownish waiter was very amusing in the hands of Percival Knight. He was one of the assistants in the best of the comic songs, "King Hal's Gals," which was well carried off by the soloist, Charles Angelo. Miss Eva Kelly was bright within her limited opportunities.

The music of the piece is unobtrusively pretty. It subordinates itself always to the singer, or is so subordinated to the orchestra leader, who by the way is to be praised for being firm in the matter of refusing times over. The costumes and scenery are exceedingly handsome. They are rich in variety of color, yet are skillfully blended. Apparently, every seat in the house was taken by an audience which was frequently demonstrative of its pleasure in their delightful entertainment.

**"THE LIGHTNING CONDUCTOR."**  
For automobile week Mr. Craig has happily hit upon an amusing, rollicking play, made by Harry B. Smith from "The Lightning Conductor," a novel by C. N. and M. Williamson. The principals in the long cast:

The Hon. John Winston.....John Craig  
Monsieur Talleyrand.....Theodore Friebus  
Jabez Barrow.....George Hassell  
Chauncey Randolph, Esq.....Frank Masterson  
Doreen, a chauffeur.....Donald Meek  
Murray.....William Everts  
Landlord.....Mabel Sealby  
Lady Brighton.....Mabel Sealby  
Miss Kedison.....Minnie Cleveland  
Sylvia Barrow, Barrow's daughter.....Gertrude Binley  
Denise, Murray's niece.....Reverly West  
Molly Randolph, Mrs. Mary Young

Molly Randolph is touring Europe with her fidgety aunt Mary. Rascally chauffeur extracts large sum of money from the fair Molly for imaginary repairs, and decamps. Distress of the ladies. Handsome, wealthy stranger appears on the scene. Mutual admiration. Handsome, wealthy stranger becomes chauffeur for the fair Molly. Frenchman appears upon the scene. This being a play, Frenchman, of course, is a villain. Hand-

The Carter Ink Company, which has a plant on Columbus avenue, Boston, will erect a large factory building on the corner of First and Atheneum streets, opposite Ginn & Co., Cambridge. It will be one of the largest concrete buildings in the country. The frontage will be about 185 feet. There will be a large storage warehouse and powerhouse. The plan is by Densmore & LeClear.

The town of Hull has purchased a large tract of land at Kennerly for a new town hall and central fire station. The land comprises 82,000 square feet on the corner of Nantasket avenue and Nantasket Point road, having a large frontage on both thoroughfares. It was owned by Albert L. Jewell, and the purchase price was 2½ cents per square foot. It is said that the new building will cost \$75,000 to \$100,000 above the land.

## News of the Playhouses



FRANK J. MINTYRE.

Who is in "The Traveling Salesman" at the Gaiety Theater, New York. The play is nearing the end of a long run in that city and is coming to Boston in a few weeks.

some, wealthy stranger foils the Frenchman just before the curtain falls on each act. After lots of fun, arising from our old friend mistaken identity, the play winds up with the villain horsed combat and the hero in his very best suit of clothes and in a beatific state of mind because accepted by the heroine. One feels a distinct lack of songs and choruses. This is a musical comedy without the music.

The entertainment is extremely funny throughout. Every character and situation is amusing, and the last act is simply hilarious. The Craig company have just the touch and go style for this sort of play; they play their parts for all they are worth, and help make each other's parts funnier, too. Mr. Craig looked extremely handsome in his chauffeur clothes and acted as well as he looked. Miss Young helped keep the pace at its fastest. She has a most entrancing way of saying, "Sir, keep your distance," when she means, "Willy don't you come closer?"

The Frenchman was excellently done by Mr. Friebus, and Mr. Hassell raised shouts of laughter by his absurd Englishman. Donald Meek, William Everts and Al Roberts were all happily cast, and Miss West was pleasing in a small part. The others were all satisfying.

## VAUDEVILLE.

KEITH'S—Neil Burgess and company appeared in a condensed version of Mr. Burgess' famous rural play, "The County Fair," and it proved to be wholly entertaining in its well-known comedy features and mechanical effects. William Jerome and Jean Swartz, popular writers of popular songs, were funny and tuneful. Among other pleasing features were: Miss Claire Romaine, for her second week; Hal Davis and company in an exciting playlet; Whittaker and Hill, instrumentalists; the Misses Finney, swimmers; the Trapnells, acrobats; Munroe and Mack, in an amusing skit, and other interesting acts, including new moving pictures.

ORPHEUM—Jack Lorimer, who is billed as "the man who made the whole world laugh," certainly amused that portion of it that crowded within this theater yesterday. He sings some new songs as well as the best of his old ones. McWaters and Tyson proved exceptional entertainers with their songs and imitations. Alexander Carr and company presented that ingenious and amusing one-act play, "The End of the World," one of the most interesting plays seen this year at this theater.

Among the other pleasing acts were: Scott and Whalen, comedians; George C. Davis, "Celtic commentator"; Huxter Brothers, acrobats; Bosanquet, "the human violin," and new moving pictures.

## PLAYS THAT HOLD OVER.

The stay of Miss Fritz Scheff in "The Prima Donna" is all too short, for she is in the last week of her engagement at the Colonial Theater. The piece of-

fers Miss Scheff not only full play for her exceptional singing, but a considerable acting part as well. Victor Herbert's music is pleasing, as always, and Mr. Blossom's libretto is wholly superior to the quality theatergoers have become reconciled to in their musical plays. The supporting cast is excellent, scenery and costumes are bright, and the whole performance is sprightly, tuneful and sparkling.

Miss Ethel Barrymore has a wholly cynical, but very amusing, comedy in "Lady Frederick," the second W. Somerset Maugham play to reach Boston. Miss Barrymore has not been so well placed in any play since "Cousin Kate," and she has matured in the sureness of her skill and poise since her success in that pretty play. Her excellent supporting company is made up wholly of seasoned players, a fact that is largely responsible for making appear real what is on the whole a rather brittle and artificial play. "Lady Frederick" will continue to provide a laughable entertainment at the Hollis Street Theater until March 20.

"The Witching Hour" offers the unusual pleasure of almost perfect acting in a superior play—a play which is novel in content, convincing in its serious episodes, and amusing and sentimental in turns in its lighter moments. It is novel, dramatic, tender and amusing—an all-round play. The entire company from John Mason and Russ Whytal down is perfectly cast. The play is in the last two weeks of its stay at the Majestic Theater.

Although Miss Hattie Williams has lost her "place" some many times since she has been in Boston in "Fluffy Ruffles," she has certainly won a permanent place in the affections of Boston theatergoers. The very pleasing promise has been made that Miss Williams' manager is preparing to present her in a comedy without music, a promise she has certainly deserved by earnest and successful efforts to divert her audiences. "Fluffy Ruffles" in its large company has William Morris, Bert Leslie and Jack Gardner to add to the fun and song. The entertainment is in its last week at the Park Theater.

"Way Down East" appears to have lost none of its ability to please the large numbers of persons who like rural melodrama. The familiar scenes and incidents go just as well as they ever did. This drama must be achieving that popularity that so few plays may hope to gain—that its public will go to see it year after year. This is the last week of this drama at the Boston Theater.

## BOSTON OPENINGS.

"The Girls of Gottenberg," a bright English musical comedy, March 15, at the Colonial Theater.

Joseph O'Mara, in an Irish comedy with music, "Peggy Macree," March 15, at the Park Theater.

"The Man of the Hour," with "original Boston cast and production," March 15, at the Boston Theater.

George Bernard Shaw's amusing "You Never Can Tell," March 15, at the Castle Square Theater.

## NOTES.

There will be special interest in the naval guests at the performance of "Fluffy Ruffles" by Hattie Williams and her company at the Park Theatre this evening, for all the officers of the New Jersey and the Missouri, just arrived here, will be present with ladies, and there will also be a large contingent of the officers of the Charlestown navy yard. In the boxes will be the six lucky young ladies who have just won the beauty contest with prizes of debuts in one of Charles Frohman's important productions.

Miss Maxine Elliot will sail shortly for England to fulfill an agreement made some months ago with Lewis Waller to appear with him in a drama called "1801."

## STUDENT'S DRAMATIC RECITAL.

Students of the College of the Spoken Word gave a dramatic recital Monday evening in Huntington Chambers hall. They appeared in two one-act plays, "The Wrong Package," and "The Other Woman," and in that well-known amusing two-act comedy, "Mr. Bob." Each of the students showed careful study of their roles, and each was wholly successful in carrying his portion of the serious or comic situations. Mrs. Emily A. Enneking played two violin solos. A large and highly pleased audience was present.

## HOTELS.

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# Financial, Commercial and Investment News of the World

## STOCKS SLUGGISH AND TRADING IN A NARROW CHANNEL

Business Is Restricted to the Specialties and the Market Is Dominated Largely by the Professionals.

## LOCALS IRREGULAR

The New York stock market seems to be in a waiting condition. From the price movements today and the past week it seems as if traders were inclined to delay making large commitments until they could be assured of a continued movement in one direction or the other. Business was dull today and trading was restricted to the specialties. The professionals are still in control and the public is looking on.

A good deal of irregularity was manifested in the opening prices today. The traction shares showed continued strength. Interborough-Metropolitan preferred made another advance of 1/2 and a fractional advance was made by Brooklyn Rapid Transit. Interborough-Metropolitan made a gain yesterday of over two points. There is nothing to warrant the advance, for with the reorganization of the company the stockholders will be assessed heavily. It is a favorite with New York traders, however, and short covering may have something to do with the rise.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit, it is held, has more merit as an investment, although the recent initial dividend declaration placing the stock on a 4 per cent basis gives the investor at the present selling price a yield of only about 5 1/2 per cent. The speculative possibilities of this security are responsible for the strength it has displayed, although since the dividend declaration it has made little gain. Brooklyn Rapid Transit sold as high as 94 3/4 three years ago on dividend prospects and as low as 20 1/2 in November, 1907, following the panic.

Union Pacific made a gain of a point during the early trading, moving up from 175 1/2 to 176 1/2, giving a little encouragement to the bull faction. It was held that Union Pacific for some time past has been the market leader when a bull campaign is in progress, and its display of strength during the past few days was taken as an indication of higher prices. Nearly 25,000 shares of the stock changed hands yesterday. The bulls made the most of the reported idea that a traffic agreement had been entered into between the Union Pacific and the Wabash which would be of vast mutual advantage.

Amalgamated Copper at 69 was off a quarter. Later it declined further fractionally. Steel was off a quarter at 44 1/2. Fractional changes were small for the rest of the list.

The Boston market showed some strength at the opening and a fair volume of business was done. Prices advanced somewhat, but Amalgamated and East Butte were lower. Shoe Machinery also was inclined to sell off. The stock opened unchanged at 64 1/4, advanced a quarter and then sold down to 63 1/2. The report that the expected extra dividend would not be declared was attributed as the cause of the selling. Parrot was in good demand and advanced 7/8 to 30 3/4. American Telephone and Telegraph was active around 128 1/2 to 128 3/4.

## AMERICAN GOLD GOES TO EUROPE

NEW YORK—Exports to Europe of American gold, part of which was made today, will this week amount to between \$3,000,000 and \$5,000,000. All of the suitable bars at the assay office, amounting to nearly \$2,000,000, were engaged for a shipment on the Lucania today.

Argentina also draws heavily on New York sources for gold this week, \$15,000,000 having been engaged within the last few days. Lower money rates here, small wheat exports and sales of American securities by foreign holders have advanced the price of exchange to a point where gold exports are profitable.

## MARKET NEWS

Representative Dunsmore has introduced in the Pennsylvania House another 2-cent fare bill which he thinks complies with the ruling of the supreme court which overthrew the Dunsmore 2-cent fare law of 1907 on the ground that it was confiscatory.

H. L. Horton & Company, New York, say: "The market at the moment has several problems immediately ahead of it, the outcome of which cannot yet be determined. These not only relate to what our new President will do, but the tariff and labor problems also, and lastly, and perhaps most important, the year's crops. The market reflects by its stability it has pretty well made up its mind about all of these except the latter, and as to this it is yet too early in the season to do more than guess about."

## NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the opening, high, low and last sales of the principal active stocks to 2:40 p. m.:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last
Amalgamated Copper.....	69	69 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
Amer Car & Foundry.....	49 1/2	49 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
Amer Tel & Tel.....	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2
Amer Ice Securities.....	30 1/2	30 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Amer Locomotive.....	51	51	49 3/4	49 3/4
Amer Smelt & Refining.....	53	53	51 1/2	51 1/2
Amer Steel & Ref. pref.....	104	104	103 3/4	103 3/4
Amer Tel & Tel.....	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2
Amer Tobacco pref.....	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Atchafalpa.....	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
Anaconda.....	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Atchafalpa.....	118	118	117 3/4	117 3/4
Atlantic Coast Lines.....	108	108 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Baltimore & Ohio.....	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2
Brooklyn Rapid Transit.....	107	107	106 1/2	106 1/2
Central Leather pref.....	102	102	102	102
Chesapeake & Potomac.....	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2
Colorado Fuel & Iron.....	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Consolidated Southern.....	63	63	63	63
Consolidated Gas.....	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Denver & Rio Grande.....	45 1/2	45 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Erie.....	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
General Electric.....	102	102	101 1/2	101 1/2
Great Northern pref.....	140 1/2	140 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2
Great Northern Ore. pref.....	68	68	67 1/2	67 1/2
Illinois Central.....	141 1/2	141 1/2	141 1/2	141 1/2
Kansas City Southern.....	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Kansas & Texas.....	41 1/2	41 1/2	40 3/4	40 3/4
Louisville & Nashville.....	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2
Mexican Central.....	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Missouri Pacific.....	69 1/2	69 1/2	68 3/4	68 3/4
New York Central.....	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2
N. Y. N. H. & H.....	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2
Norfolk & Western.....	87	87	86 1/2	86 1/2
Norfolk Pacific.....	138 1/2	138 1/2	138 1/2	138 1/2
Norfolk Southern.....	176 1/2	176 1/2	176 1/2	176 1/2
People's Gas.....	110	110	110	110
Pennsylvania.....	129	129 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2
Pressed Steel Car.....	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Reading Steel.....	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Republic Steel.....	29	29	29 1/2	29 1/2
Rock Island pref.....	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
Southern Pacific.....	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Southern Railway.....	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
St. Paul.....	143 1/2	143 1/2	143 1/2	143 1/2
Texas Pacific.....	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Union Pacific.....	175 1/2	175 1/2	175 1/2	175 1/2
U. S. Steel.....	45	45 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
U. S. Steel pref.....	111	111	110 1/2	110 1/2
Wabash.....	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Westinghouse Electric.....	78	78	78	78
Wisconsin Central.....	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2

## BONDS.

	Opening.	High.	Low.
Am Tel & Tel conv.....	144	144	143 1/2
Atchafalpa.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Atchafalpa gen. 4s.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Baltimore & Ohio 4s.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Chicago Rock Island 4s.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Chicago Rock Island 5s.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Denver Rio Grande 4s.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Interboro 4s 4 1/2.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Japan 4 1/2s new.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Japan 4 1/2s old.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Kansas & Texas 4s.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
N. Y. City 4s 1908.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
N. Y. City 4 1/2s new.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
N. Y. N. H. & H conv 3 1/2s.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Norfolk & Western conv.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Norfolk Pacific 4s.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Reading gen. 4s.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Union Pacific conv 4s.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
United States Steel 4s.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Wabash 4s.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Wisconsin Central 4s.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2

## GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Opening.	High.	Low.
2s registered.....	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
do coupon.....	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
2s registered.....	100 3/4	100 3/4	100 3/4
do coupon.....	100 3/4	100 3/4	100 3/4
Small bonds.....	100	100	100
4s registered.....	119	119 1/4	119 1/4
do coupon.....	119	119 1/4	119 1/4
Panama 2s.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Panama 1898.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Phil Columbia 2 1/2s.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Phillipine 4s.....	100	100	100

## STOVE COMPANY GETS INJUNCTION

The supreme court today granted an injunction against the S. M. Howes Company in favor of the Reading stove works and Orr Painter & Co., Inc., restraining the defendants from putting on the market parts of stoves marked "Sunshine" or "S" or "S. S." thus reversing the decision of the superior court.

The complainants claimed that they were the manufacturers of the "Sunshine" stove and that the word was their registered trade-mark and the letter "S" or "S. S." was a part of it. They claimed the defendants had been manufacturing parts of stoves and putting them on the market marked as the complainant's stoves and parts of stoves.

## DIVIDENDS

The United Fruit Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of \$2 per share, payable April 15 to stock of record March 26.

The Mergenthaler Linotype Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 2 1/2 per cent, payable March 31. Books close March 13 and reopen April 1.

HAMBURG—The board of directors of the Hamburg-American Steamship Company voted to pass this year's dividend. This is the first year in which no dividend has been paid since 1894. Last year the dividend was 6 per cent. The net earnings of the company last year amounted to about \$4,000,000, compared with \$6,250,000 in 1907.

The State Street Trust Company has declared a regular semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent, payable April 1 to stock of record March 20.

The National Lingerie Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on its preferred stock payable March 31 to stock of record March 25.

The National Sugar Refining Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on its preferred stock payable April 2.

INVESTIGATING LOSS OF STARIN. NEW HAVEN, Conn.—United States Steamship Inspectors Wright and Dennis are conducting an investigation to fix the responsibility for the wreck on Feb. 20 of the Starin Transportation Company's ship, the John H. Starin.

## CORN PRODUCTS SECURITIES ARE VERY INACTIVE

President Bedford Sets Forth the Progress Made by the Company Financially in Past Three Years.

## WORK CENTRALIZED

Among the more inactive dividend-paying securities in the New York market is Corn Products Refining Company stock. The preferred stock has been selling around 74 for some time past and does not usually vary more than a point from that figure while the rest of the market may go up or down many times. It pays a dividend of 4 per cent and consequently yields the investor about 5 1/2 per cent. Its high point was in January, 1907, when it touched 88, and its low point was in October, 1907, when it declined during the financial flurry to 47. The capital stock is \$49,753,000 preferred stock and \$28,797,600 common. The common stock sells around 17 and does not pay a dividend.

President E. T. Bedford of the Corn Products Refining Company, in connection with the issue of a call for proxies for the annual meeting, has sent out a circular to stockholders, reviewing some of the things accomplished since the present management took control in March, 1906. He points out that the business was then in a very unsatisfactory condition by reason of overproduction, and refers to the improvements deemed necessary in order to operate more economically.

The Chicago plant in so dilapidated a condition that it has since been condemned by the Chicago authorities as unsafe, and the Oswego factory had been destroyed by fire and its rebuilding commenced. The directors, deeming it inadvisable to rebuild on the site of the Chicago plant, purchased 100 acres of land in the town of Argo, 15 miles outside of Chicago, and a modern factory with the daily capacity of 60,000 bushels of corn, which is being erected at that place, is, according to Mr. Bedford, expected to be in operation within six months. The company borrowed \$1,500,000 in connection with this project, which is expected to be paid off from the proceeds of the sale of the Chicago property.

## BILL TO PERMIT STOCK ASSESSING

SPOKANE, Wash.—The Northwest Mining Association, which has just closed its fourteenth annual convention in Spokane, has appointed a committee composed of Col. N. E. Linsley, president; L. C. Jaquish, vice-president; and L. K. Armstrong, secretary, and two attorneys to prepare a bill making mining stock assessable and otherwise regulating the promotion of mining companies.

The purpose is to protect those investing in mining properties and prevent manipulation. By making stocks assessable every share in any Washington company becomes liable to assessment for cost of operation, and companies are given power to declare forfeited every share delinquent after a certain date, to be publicly announced in newspapers.

## ROAD TO TAP JUAN DE FUCA FORESTS

Los Angeles capital will build a railroad in British Columbia, through the timber lands lying between Victoria and Barkley sound, on Vancouver island, if the plans of the projectors do not miscarry. C. M. Shannon and B. F. Graham of Los Angeles and C. L. Betterson, a British Columbia capitalist, have formed the company, and are endeavoring to secure concessions to build a line to develop the timber resources lying along the Juan de Fuca strait, says the Los Angeles Times.

The railroad will be a little more than 100 miles long and will cost \$35,000 per mile. Sufficient capital has been interested and negotiations with the Canadian authorities are progressing.

## COPPER SOLD FOR FOREIGN ACCOUNT

NEW YORK—The copper market opened today with a sale of 3,000,000 pounds of electrolytic at 12 1/2 cents at this port for shipment to Cologne, Germany, in April and 1,000,000 pounds of electrolytic at the same price for shipment to Milan, Italy, in May.

The selling agent of the largest copper producing interest states that most of the western and southwestern producers are well sold up for prompts and are fairly well engaged for future. The largest Arizona and Mexico copper mining interests report that their sales within a few days have been well up to the tonnages disposed of in the season that marked the earlier stages of the last boom.

One of the southwestern producers has unfilled orders for 26,000,000 pounds copper to be shipped within a month. Nearly all producers and consumers believe that prices for electrolytic will waver for a few weeks between 12 1/2 and 13 1/2 cents a pound.

## BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON—Following are the opening, high, low and last sales of the active stocks to 2:40 p. m.:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last
Adventure.....	8	8 1/2	7 3/4	7 3/4
Armadillo.....	47 1/2	47 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Arizona Commercial.....	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Arnold Mining.....	800	800	800	800
Butte Coalition.....	23	23	22 1/2	22 1/2
Calumet & Hecla.....	101	101	100	100
Centennial.....	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Copper Range.....	71	71 1/2	70	70
Daily West.....	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
Franklin.....	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Greene-Canaan.....	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
La Salle.....	143 1/2	143 1/2	143 1/2	143 1/2
Mass.....	5	5	5	5
Mohawk.....	6	6	5 1/2	5 1/2
Nevada.....	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
North Butte.....	69 1/2	69 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2
Ontonagon.....	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2
Parrot.....	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Santa Fe.....	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Shannon.....	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Superior Copper.....	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Trinity.....	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
United Copper.....	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Uah Consolidated.....	40	40	39 1/2	39 1/2
Uah Copper Co.....	41	41	41	41
Wolfe.....	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
Wyandott.....	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2

## RAILROADS.

	104	104	104	104
Atchafalpa.....	104	104	104	104
Boston Elevated.....	127	127	127	127
Boston & Maine.....	138	138	138	138
Boston and Northern.....	128	128	128	128
Chicago Junction.....	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2
Fitchburg R.R.....	133	133	133	133
N. Y. N. H. & H.....	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2
West End.....	175 1/2	175 1/2	175 1/2	175 1/2
West End pf.....	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2

## TELEPHONES.

	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2
Amer Tel & Tel.....	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2
Mexican Tel pf.....	6	6	6	6
Western Tel pf.....	78	78	78	78

## MISCELLANEOUS.

American Pneumatic pf.....	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Best Boston Land.....	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
Edison Electric.....	254	254	254	254
General Electric.....	152	152 1/2	152	152
Georgia Electric.....	80 1/2	80 1/2	80	80
Int Button Hole.....	4	4	4	4
Mass Electric.....	143 1/2	143 1/2	143 1/2	143 1/2
Mass Gas pf.....	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
Mass Gas pf.....	12	12 3/4	12	12 3/4
Mergenthaler.....	204	204	204	204
E & Cotton Yarn.....	72	72	72	72
E & Cotton Yarn pf.....	98 1/4	98	98 1/4	98
Seattle Electric pf.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Seattle Electric Co.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
United Fruit.....	100	100	100	100
United Shoe Machinery.....	14 1/4	14 1/2	13 1/2	14
United Shoe Mach pf.....	30 1/2	30 1/2	30	30 1/4
United States Steel.....	45	45 1/4	44	44
United States Steel pf.....	113 1/4	113 1/4	113 1/4	113 1/4



Contributions on Topics of Interest  
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## A Boston Lady

The Spinster Discusses a Type of the American Woman.

Cartoonists have often poked fun at Miss Bostonia, but the typical Boston spinster is of no age, and nothing is strange to her under the sun. After her morning's outing a-horseback or in her auto, she goes to hear a famous Hindoo tell of the condition of women in the east, lunches at the Parker House (sparing, for she does not live to eat), attends a hearing on the child-labor laws at the State House, drops in to the Browning Club to hear John Beach's new music for "Pippa," dines out to meet a Japanese envoy, with whom she discusses "Pellaea and Melanthe" or the Venezuelan situation; chats with her friend from Chicago on the passing of the big hat and then hears "The Third Degree" at the Hollis Street Theater. Truly, life as seen through the eyes of the Boston spinster is a variously entertaining spectacle. Though she is oftener slender than portly, she is one of the most all-round of women.

To be sure she does not always return to her home precinct in time to vote, but she means to "get round" to this duty eventually. She once stood at the registry desk in the court house, fully primed, and resolved to make no blunder, yet feeling like a witness whom the opposing counsel is trying to disqualify. The oath was administered, and right hand being busy with the Boston bag, up went the left. Is not the efficient Bostonia dexterous of both hands? Yet she must be ignominiously prompt-

ed, "That's not your right hand!" Her sister, frivolously longing to ask the official if the whirling thing on the desk was the political machine, was told to draw out a card and read. Expecting to find directions to voters, she read silently. The command, "Read aloud!" was her reminder. Never before had the lady felt so proudly accomplished as when she had proved to that incredulous registrar that she could read the constitution of the United States and sign her own name.

It is an interesting fact that the large majority of club women, even in Boston, are married. Perhaps the spinsters are busy doing what the other women write or read or hear about. The club spinster, answering to a toast in her honor, once said that although man has so long held woman to be a docile household angel, who uses her wings as feather dusters or to fend the flies from his post-prandial nap, it is nevertheless she who has silently molded the American man into the model husband he undoubtedly is, and hence spinsterhood—as the unmarried men suffer so by contrast with the married sort!

Now that the pen governs, rather than the sword, angel woman finds her armory of quills very useful, and she is writing her name on every page of human achievement. To vote or not to vote may be a question with her, but to work or to shirk is not. She is everywhere taking her share of the world's responsibilities.

## Our Battle Fleet's Victories

Our battle fleet has become an international factor. It has drawn Australia and New Zealand near to the Great Republic. It has stilled the clamor of Japan. It has given China new hope. It has steadied the loyalty of the Philippines. It has revealed our naval power to all South Asia from Singapore to Suez. It has shown that a third great fleet can divide the Mediterranean with England and France.

These are great results. The are usually the fruit of war alone. Our fleet has won them in peace. Its memorable circumnavigation of the globe has proved one of those great strokes of statecraft which change the course and current of history by changing the imaginations, conceptions and sentiments of men. — Philadelphia Press.

The South was originally called "Dixie" after a Mr. Dixie, who was very kind to the colored people.

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# THE HOME FORUM

## WHERE LAFAYETTE VISITED STARK

Quaint Old New Hampshire Homestead.

An old colonial mansion located at Dunbarton, nine miles from Concord, N. H., and built in 1785 was the home of General John Stark, famous in American history.

This place is now the summer home of Mr. Charles F. M. Stark of the sixth generation and his estimable wife, niece of President Franklin Pierce, and a direct descendant of General McNeil, who was a cousin of the grandmother of Mary Baker Eddy, the discoverer and founder of Christian Science.

The estate comprises over 600 acres, composed of woodland, meadow, orchard, and garden, and is one of the few old land grants still remaining in possession of the original patentees' descendants. The house is located about the center of the grant.

On the wall in the hallway hangs a fine portrait of Gen. John Stark, painted in 1830 by S. F. B. Morse, the inventor of the telegraph. Also oil paintings of Daniel Webster, Governor and Mrs. Pierce, Lieut. John and Mrs. McNeil done over a century ago.

Everywhere the interior and exterior abounds in historic interest. Inside may be seen a brace of flintlock pistols car-

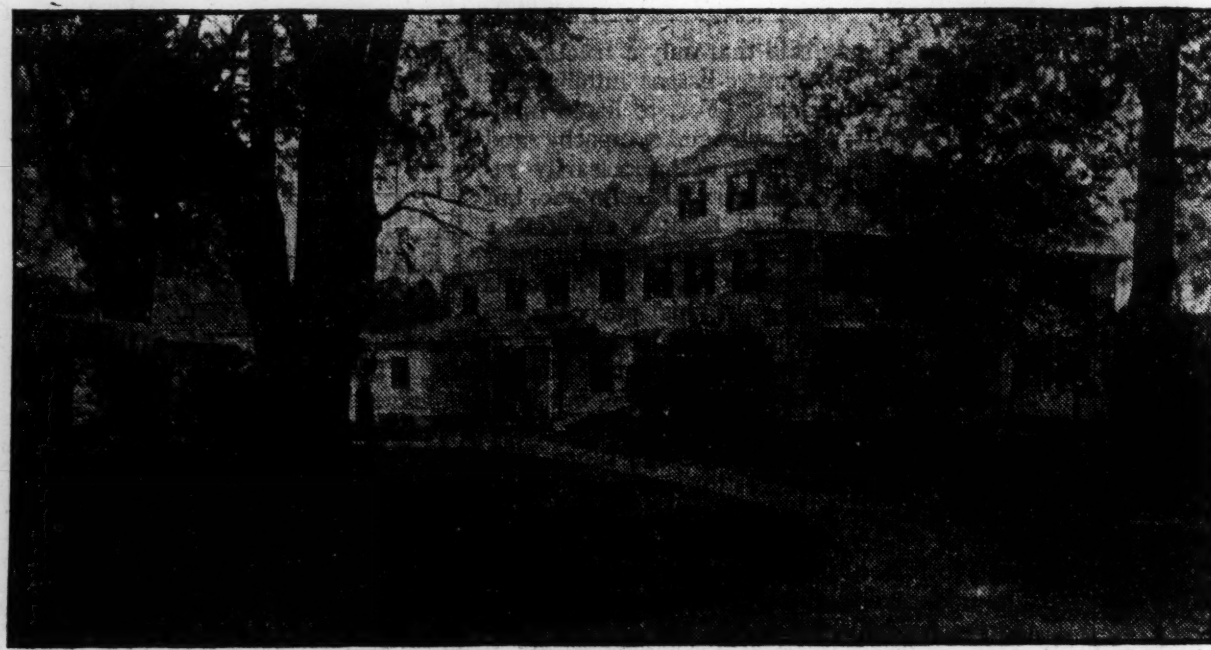


STARK STATUE IN FRONT OF THE CONCORD STATE HOUSE.

ried by General Stark at the battle of Bennington; a bonnet worn by Molly Stark; quaint old furniture, china, plates, books, letters and portraits of inestimable historic value. In fact, in this old house there is not a piece of furniture or a bit of silver or china that is not valuable through historic association, for here have been gathered the treasure of five distinguished households: The Stark, Morris, McNeil, Pierce and Wentworth families. In some of the chambers all the furniture, including the bed on which General Lafayette slept during his visit to Major Stark in 1824, remains the same as at that time.

Outside may be seen the little old schoolhouse; the old mill built in 1769; the great barns; the old two-wheel chaise in which Molly Stark rode annually to Portsmouth. The beautiful elm tree overshadowing the old well was set out by Miss Charlotte Stark, one of the daughters of Major Caleb Stark, over a century ago.

A thoroughly noble work—be it picture or poem, or statue or statesmanship—will inevitably win and compel recognition; but if the worker looked only to that end he could not do what was worthy the end. When one shouts to hear the echo of his own voice, it is not called eloquence.—Lillian Whiting.



STARK MANSION, CONCORD, N. H.

## REPENTANCE

The superficial meaning which is commonly attached to the word repent is as different to the true significance of the word as anything which could well be imagined. To repent usually means little more than to be sorry. It is true that the sorrow may often be very real, sometimes very deep, but even this is superficial compared with the deep meaning of the word used in the Greek text of the New Testament. There the word used implies a complete change of thought, and a complete change of action, as action is the result of thought. And it is to repentance of such a nature that Mrs. Eddy refers, on page 19 of Science and Health, in speaking of the "practical repentance, which reforms the heart and enables man to do the will of wisdom."

### The Law Forehanded, Perhaps

Punch's genial policeman has faith in masculine prowess in the face of the suffragette agitation. His wife says to him, "You'll likely be out of a job pretty soon, when they get to putting in policemen."

"No," replies the bobby, undismayed; "Be sure the strong arm of the law will always be wearing the trousers."

### George Sand, As Seen by American Woman

Margaret Fuller Ossoli's Meeting with the Famous Frenchwoman.

George Sand chose her pseudonym from having been associated in literature with Jules Sandeau and from having decided on St. George's day to make a venture on her own account. Margaret Fuller, friend and associate of Emerson and the New England transcendentalists, wrote of her visit to Mme. Sand, as she was called, as follows:

It is the custom in Paris to go to call on those to whom you bring letters, without waiting to know if they are disposed to be cordial. The servant who admitted me in the picturesque costume of a peasant. . . . Mme. Sand opened a door and stood looking at me an instant. Our eyes met. I shall never forget her look at that moment. She is large but well formed. She was dressed in a robe of dark violet silk, with a black mantle on her shoulders, her beautiful hair dressed with the greatest taste. Her whole appearance and atti-

tude, in its simple and lady-like dignity, presented an almost ludicrous contrast to the vulgar caricature idea of George Sand. Her face is a very little like the portraits, but much finer. The upper part of the forehead and eyes are beautiful, the lower strong and masculine, but not in the least coarse; the complexion olive and the air of the whole head Spanish, and indeed she was born at Madrid. All these I saw at a glance, but what fixed my attention was the expression of goodness, nobleness and power that pervaded the whole, the truly human heart and nature that shone in her eyes. . . .

It made me very happy to see such a woman, so large and so developed in character, and everything that is good in the way of Christ Jesus demonstrated it, and demanded that all who called themselves his followers should be prepared to demonstrate it. This is the true way of bringing forth fruits meet for repentance. It constitutes the practical effort to undo the mistakes of the past. Not alone by preaching the unreason and powerlessness of evil, but by proving its nothingness by the healing of sickness and sin. It is a not uncommon thing to hear Christian Science healing spoken of as if it was a mere substitute for medical attendance. In reality nothing shows a more complete ignorance of the subject than this idea. Healing in Christian Science is the necessary result of the fact that every statement made in it is scientific. It is as much the result of a scientific understanding of faith as it is of Life, of law as it is of logic, of purity as it is of repentance.

It is through Christian healing, through the destruction of all that is unlike God in the human consciousness, that man finds the peace of God, which we term the kingdom of heaven. That is how it came about that in his preaching Jesus reiterated the words, "Repent: for the kingdom of heaven is at hand." For as man turns his thoughts from his old belief in sin, disease, and death, from impurity, selfishness, and fears, and all the myriad material thoughts which constitute evil, and fixes them instead on "whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report," he finds through this repentance that the kingdom of heaven is at hand, and is enabled "to do the will of wisdom."

The man who, up to the time of his hearing of Christian Science, has been believing in the power of evil, has been, however unconsciously, fighting in the cause of evil. He has been proclaiming the inevitableness of sin, disease and death, and has done all that lay in him to enforce the fear of these things on all who may have come within the range of his influence. From the day he becomes a Christian Scientist, however, all this is changed. The Christian Scientist, Mrs. Eddy writes, on page 450 of Science and Health, "has enlisted to lessen evil, disease and death; and he will overcome them by understanding their nothingness and the allness of God, or good." Now the human race has been looking for untold centuries for the origin of evil. Fortunately for itself it has never found it. Had it done so it would have proved evil to be real, and there would have been nothing left but to submit to it. You cannot, however, find what does not exist. "No lie," the apostle John writes, "is of the truth." And the search for the origin of evil is foredoomed to failure. At the same time there is one way only in which you can realize this nothingness and that is by striving to grasp the allness of God. Little by little as this is accomplished will a man discover why evil is nothing and wherein lies his power to prove its nothingness.

This does not, of course, mean that there is no value in the old view of repentance, as mere sorrow for a mistake made or a sin committed. Christ Jesus said, "I am not come to destroy, but to fulfil." Christian Science is the teaching of Christ Jesus, and it has not come to destroy anything that is good or true in the faith of the world, but to point out the limitations of that good, and to show how by returning to the absoluteness of the good and the truth, man may begin once again to demonstrate the power of goodness and truth, that is, of God in the way Christ Jesus demonstrated it, and demanded that all who called themselves his followers should be prepared to demonstrate it. This is the true way of bringing forth fruits meet for repentance. It constitutes the practical

effort to undo the mistakes of the past. Not alone by preaching the unreason and powerlessness of evil, but by proving its nothingness by the healing of sickness and sin. It is a not uncommon thing to hear Christian Science healing spoken of as if it was a mere substitute for medical attendance. In reality nothing shows a more complete ignorance of the subject than this idea. Healing in Christian Science is the necessary result of the fact that every statement made in it is scientific. It is as much the result of a scientific understanding of faith as it is of Life, of law as it is of logic, of purity as it is of repentance.

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### Mistress, Maids and Professionals Confer

A Contributor Tells of a New Idea in Clubdom.

A unique Domestic Club is organized in a pretty lake resort of Minnesota. The club is a democratic gathering of housewives and their maids, and young women stenographers, musicians and teachers, who have become enthusiastically interested in the application of approved knowledge to housework.

Principles of cookery was their first subject, to be followed by house decorations, sanitation and building. Besides these technical topics an ethical question, most closely related to the subject of each meeting, is discussed. The unanimity of opinion arrived at in these discussions is quite remarkable, considering the varied viewpoints incident to the many professions represented in the club. Old barriers of prejudice and social distinctions between mistress and maid fade away as each finds the advantage of submitting her own views on ways and means of doing housework, to one

## Canadian History

American Newspaper's Views on Independence.

In an editorial partly cited below the New York Sun looks ahead to Canadian independence.

The treaty of Paris, by which France ceded to England in full right "Canada with all its dependencies," was signed in 1763. Sir John Bourinot says: "As we review the history of Canada since the conquest we can recognize one ever increasing purpose through all political changes and the ardent desire of men entrusted at the outset with a very moderate degree of political responsibility to win for themselves a larger measure of political liberty in the management of their own local affairs." The successive stages in the movement of that "ever increasing purpose" may be indicated broadly by three events: First, the establishment of responsible government in 1841; second, the passage of the British North American act and the creation of the Dominion in 1867; and third, the arrival of the Dominion at a point where in 1903 it was possible for its premier to declare publicly that "so long as Canada remains a dependency of the British crown the present powers that

we have are not sufficient for the maintenance of our rights." Canada has not yet reached the point of full treaty-making power, but the progress toward the exercise of that power and the consequent recognition of Canada's sovereign rights is obvious. The loyalty of Canadians to the mother country cannot be disputed, but more and more it is becoming subordinated to loyalty to Canada.

"The direction and progress of national evolution," says the Toronto Globe, the recognized organ of the administration, "may be too fast for some and not fast enough for others, but there need be no mistake about either the fact of our progress or its direction. The answer to those who are impatient for independence is that our direction is that way, but that it is on the whole better that it should be so slow as to attract little attention and to cause no irritation."

The growth of that "ever increasing purpose" may be so slow and so quiet that few notice it, but the growth is undeniable, and the culmination of the movement, sooner or later, in full political liberty seems inevitable.

### Professor Newcomb Gives Opinion of Conquest of the Air

Prof. Simon Newcomb, the great astronomer, sees many obstacles to air navigation. In the "Nineteenth Century" he points out the drawbacks to every form of flyer, as follows.

1. The flyer must present to the air a horizontal surface proportional to the entire weight to be carried, including motor, machine and cargo. The present extent of the successful flyers indicates a practically unmanageable area of supporting surface and consequent weakening of the machine.

2. The flyer can never stop to have its machinery repaired or adjusted. Steamships would be of little use if they went to the bottom every time anything happened to the machinery.

3. The flyer cannot be navigated out of sight of ground or in a fog.

Professor Newcomb also points out that as the main resistance an express train has to encounter is air, the airships, which will have to be much larger in size than the railway train, would encounter much greater resistance and would require more propelling power to be of equal use.

To compete with the steamship the airship would have to be half a mile long and 600 feet in diameter. The wind would affect the airship by its entire velocity. A normal speed of 100 miles an hour would be reduced to one half by a contrary wind blowing at 50 miles an hour. The airship could not find the way to land in a fog.

Professor Newcomb also explains how useless airships would be in war, saying that a yeoman with a repeating rifle could disturb a whole fleet that came within his range, as they must be so thinly built as to be penetrated by an ordinary bullet. Further, a bomb dropped from above on the deck of a ship, for example, would be far less effective than a torpedo below.

All this must be very consoling to any nation that has been stirred up by the talk of an airship invasion.

### TODAY'S PUZZLE

If the B M T put :  
If the B . putting :

ANSWER TO STREET CAR PUZZLE.

The son's name was "Ben-jam-in."

### To Milton

Thy soul was like a star and dwelt apart,  
Thou hadst a voice whose sound was like  
the sea,  
Pure as the naked heavens, majestic,  
free,  
So didst thou travel on life's common way,  
In cheerful godliness; and yet thy heart  
The lowliest duties on herself did lay.  
—Wordsworth.

## Science and Health

With Key  
to the  
Scriptures

The text book  
of Christian  
Science

Mary Baker  
Eddy

A complete  
list of Mrs.  
Eddy's Works  
on Christian  
Science with  
descriptions  
and prices  
will be sent  
upon applica-  
tion

Allison V. Stewart

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Boston, Mass.